PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,753—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 8 p.m. 1905.				
31st Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	6394	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
28th ,,	PENINSULAR	5394	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	6394	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7909		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6380
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd June	ORIENTAL	6394	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5394	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6394	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Gibraltar and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

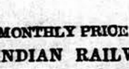
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,690	Rienne	19th Apr. 1906
KARRA	4,255	Seiller	17th May ,,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
27, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

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The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	5551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3.69	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R.I.S.N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

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The hands of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for execution of orders, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their favours to them. Machinery Makers are requested to try this support.

TELEGRAMS :—

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route, viâ.
LINGA	2176	Mon.	2 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	2 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1206	Thur.	5 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	30 Mar.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,510 tons, on or about 30th March.

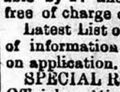
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
29th March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LOND. N.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May, ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April 1906
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	6766	20th ,, ,,
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May ,,
*FILIPPO ARELLA	R. Modolo	5831	9th June ,,

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 650.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrangio	5,095	30th March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

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Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE CURE FOR

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient was driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an incredibly short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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CHIC STYLES. SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	,, 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... ... ,, 2 12	Soft Collars	... ... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following :—

	Rs. a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil) ... per Tin	1 0
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. ..... per Tin	0 12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil ..... per Bot.	1 0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar ..... per Bot.	1 0
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles) ..... per Bot.	0 8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES ..... per Bot.	1 0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ... per Tin	1 0
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE ..... per large Tin	1 0
Do. do. ..... per small Tin	0 10
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt ..... per Bot.	0 8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.	1 0
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins	0 12

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000,				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 4	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the many causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. HAMER, Medical Publisher, 14 Head Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1906.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING

EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
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BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

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HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
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IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brainwork, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr H L. BATLIWALLA! Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1905, at the rate of Ten per cent per Annum, plus Bonus of Two per cent, and will be payable on and after the 29th Instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 19th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th March, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA has RETIRED from our firm of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS as from the 1st of January, 1901, and that we the undersigned NUSSERVANJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA and RUSTOMJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of, and have the SOLE RIGHT to USE NAME, STYLE and FIRM of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS, and we are likewise the Sole Proprietors of the business of Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons save and except the Agency of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, which by arrangement belongs to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrosjee Wadia and we the Undersigned have no proprietary interest in, nor are we in any way liable or responsible for the said agency. The business of Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons will be carried on by us the undersigned Nusserwanjee Nowrosjee Wadia and Rustomjee Nowrosjee Wadia, under the same name and style.—Bombay, 16th March, 1906.

N. N. WADIA,
R. N. WADIA.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	Time.
Poona S. M. R.	arr.	18 45	H. M.
	dep.	19 35	38 35
Hubli "	dep.	14 27	
Bangalore "	arr.	5 35	

UP TRAINS.

Bangalore S. M. R.	dep.	22 30	
Hubli "	dep.	12 50	Time.
Poona G. I. P. R.	arr.	6 20	H. M.
	dep.	7 5	36 20
Bombay "	arr.	10 50	

Single journey through Fares in either direction. First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 40-9-0. Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-3-0. Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely, at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or 'vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment, 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment, 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment, 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar 15th January, 1906.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time,)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse" ..... Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"	135 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	135 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke" ...	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone" ...	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION IN THE MARKET SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD C.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION Scheme which provides for Police Accommodation within an area estimated to contain 1304 Square Yards or thereabouts and situated within the market Section of the Municipal Ward C of the City of Bombay.

The area comprised in the said Scheme forms part of the lands acquired by the said Trustees and known as Scheme II and is within the following limits :—

All the lands bounded on and towards the North by Ward Nos. 1053 and 1081, Lohar Chawl Street, and New Road No. 6.

And on and towards the East by New Road No. 5 and land belonging to the aforesaid Trustees.

And on and towards the South by land belonging to the aforesaid Trustees and Police Road.

And on and towards the West by Ward Nos. 912 and 1034 and Lohar Chal Street.

And that the Office of the said Board situated in Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, and a plan of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 22rd day of March, 1906.

G. OWEN DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1905, at the Rate of (Rs. 22½ (rupees two hundred and twenty-five per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Hornby Row from 11-30 A.M., to 3-30 P.M., (Standard Time), to shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 22nd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO. LD.

Bombay, 26th, March 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the Buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	,,	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,,	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Alpaca Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and Forwarding, Baggage, etc.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 4. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW. Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their Rich Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Store, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED a FIRST or SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for the Maharani Ice Factory. Must have experience of Ice making. Apply at once to JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., Apollo Street.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37 Medows St. H. KAPS & Co.,

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1874.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Pain, or windy body (reduction in such a boly from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 3 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POSITION as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c., Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in are respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to repair and as far as the mechanism excellence is concerned, they are the best in the world."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
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LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY;
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPL TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FOR SALE—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Illustrated, The National Review, Calcutta Review, Asiatic Quarterly, Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904 ..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR £2,433,733
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £23,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS ..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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In the Hands of the Czar, by Garrett Mill	0 8
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A Pillar of Dust, by Mrs. F. Campbell	0 8
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Poems, by Joseph Furnadi	0 4
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"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1 0
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Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0 4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 4
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0 12
Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austin	0 12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0 12
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

FOR WOMEN AND WOMEN ONLY

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know About Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing and the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

WHAT CUTICURA DOES FOR WOMEN

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces, and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet, and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains, and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength, and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, and nervousness.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made Cuticura the standard humour remedy of the civilized world.

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Cured by Cuticura, Relief from the First Application.

"I suffered five years with a terrible itching eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well.—Mrs. A. Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

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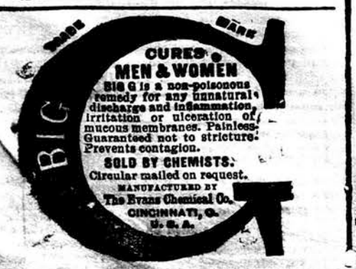
Send for "A Book for Women." Mailed Free.



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Rooms airy and commodious
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

HIGH COURT.—March 29.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1108—Crawford B and C—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey—K D Shroff

1122—Arthur H D and Co—Ratilal Cahaganalal vs Muljeebhai Asharam Oza—Hiralal and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

For Consent decree.

692-05—Captain and V—Pandoorang Vesoba and another vs Keshowjee Vesoba and others—Tyabji and Co

For a Decree Absolute.

131-05—M B Chothia Jasolabai widows and anothers vs Bhimji Rowji and others Matubhoy J and P

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

51-03—Bhaishunker K and G—The Aurangabad Mills Ltd vs Cumbhumpand Akilandaiya—Dikshit D and S

Long Causes.

495-04—Dikshit D—and S Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

826-05—Madhavji and K—Lalubhai Ishwarlal vs C E Randle and another—Shantam B and N

784-05—Malvi H M and Sir—Cursondas Heerjee vs Bhugwandas Hemraj—Daphtary F and D

813-05—Sorabji and J—Khashar Shri Meesur Alla vs Anand rao Vinay Kand another—Little and Co

802-99—Bicknell M and R Baboolal Hom ndra and another vs The Ripon Manufacturing Co Limited—Daphtary F and D

727-05—Bigelow G and W—Mahomedally Kaderbhoy and others vs Tyabaly Ahmedjee and another—Jehangir and S

590-05—K J Billimoria—Lalice Ramjee vs Sureling Mathuradas and other—Madhowjee and K

638-04—K B Mehta—Narayan Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia

574-05—M B Chothia—Haisukhbai Fulchand vs Mulji Hursraj and Co and others

603-05 to 610-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wassudeo vs Dhaklibai widow—Payne and Co

802-05—Mirza and M—Soondrabai widow vs Dhaklibai widow Payne and Co

22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lalloobhai vs Diyaram Hurjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and J

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhy and another Crawford B and Co

859-04—Mulji and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatas Morarji and others—Bhaishunker K and G

800-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein—Norbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co

179-05—In person Mahubai widow vs Cureon Umersey

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassum alias Bachoo Abdul Sattar and another vs Seedick Haji Mahomed Sullaman and others—Payne and Co

555-03—Little and Co—Morarji Anandji and others vs Kallianji Jairam Naranji and others—Dikshit D and S

218-02—Wadia G and Co—Benubai widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurjee Pustagia and another—Edgelow G and W

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, MARCH 31,
HANDICAP.

The Final Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Trenayr, 10 3; Testwood, 10 2; Royal'st, 10 1; Presbyterian, 9 13; Kiliva, 9 12; Harpest, 9 7; Russley Rose, 9 3; Net Gould 9 2; Kamlatia, 9 0; Gunner, 8 13; Clynder, 8 12; Sperea, 8 10; Tubal cain, 8 9; Freeacce, 8 8; Chippy Norton, 8 7; Gum, 8 7; Resident, 8 6; Adelaide, 8 6; Jubelant, 7 10; Rustle, 7 5; Blue Blood, 7 3; Rosse, 7 1; Hazaunt, 7 0; Victory, 6 7.

If top weight accepting as under 10th it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Pony Consolation Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Chippy Norton, 9 10; Men, 8 10; Felbert, 8 6; Hazelunt, 8 5; Vesra, 8 0; Virbala, 7 8; Molvena, 7 7; Picture, 7 4; Lily of the Valley, 6 3.

The Andheri Plate—Distance 1 and 1 4 miles.

Precious, 9 10; Skylark, 9 3; Red, 8 13; Mocreed, 8 12; Laffy, 8 11; Berlin, 8 10; Tachreef, 8 8; Oriental, 8 6; Bendigo, 8 4; Arabistan, 8 1; Peculiar, 7 9; Fonala II 7 6; Ajax, 7 5; Napoleon, 6 12; The Lawyer, 6 10 Dayar, 6 8.

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 4 lbs.

The Farewell Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Bay Middleton, 10 6; Oriental, 9 13; Hermit, 9 7; Rose 3 123 Young Gazelle, 8 7; Zariff, 8 0; Barmy, 7 13; Clever Boy, 7 11; Blassey, 7 10; Verbo, 7 8; Setter, 7 7; Mumbra, 7 6; Sabe, 7 4; Admiral Togo, 6 9; Salawar, 6 5; Raujee, 6 0.

Top weight not accepting weights to raised 4 lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 28th March 1906.

MR. JOHN BCZEFFI, an Italian banker residing in the upper east side of New York, whose son Antonio disappeared has received two letters informing him that unless a ransom of 20,000dols. is paid before a certain date the boy will be killed. Accompanying the letter was a note from the prisoner imploring his father to satisfy the demands of his captors.

STRANGE RESULT OF A CHILL.

AN ODDFELLOW'S "ANNUAL" SKIN DISEASE ENDED BY ZAM-BUK.

One peculiar result of a cold or chill is often an unsightly and torturing rash.

Mr. Edward James Goldstone, of 39, Garnet Street, Bedminster, Bristol, who is a sick visitor of the Oddfellow's F. S., has given the history of his cure by Zam-Buk to a "Bristol Times" and "Mirror" reporter.

"Nearly twenty years ago," he said, "I caught a chill, and it left me with a rash all over my head and body. I had it three or four months, and then it got better, but at the same time the following year it appeared again. I went to doctors, and they prescribed for me, but it got very little better, so I went to the General Hospital. After a few weeks they discharged me as cured, but I was far from cured, for every year since I have had the rash all over my head at regular intervals, I am a sick pay visitor for the Oddfellow's Friendly Society, and I used to feel ashamed to perform my duties. I tried medicines of all kinds until I was tired of them. This year I saw Zam-Buk advertised, and gave the balm a trial. I followed the proprietors' hints as to diet, and the first box did me a vast amount of good. Whenever I applied Zam-Buk the sensation was very soothing, and I felt it was benefiting me. I obtained another box, and continuing the treatment was perfectly cured. I decided to be convinced that Zam-Buk had ended the disease, so I have waited for some time. There has been no return of the rash since it was cured by Zam-Buk as was always the case when I was 'cured' by other means, and I am now satisfied that I am permanently free from the trouble."

Zam-Buk is most soothing and curative for skin troubles that are aggravated or caused by the cold weather. It is a pure herbal balm and contains no animal fats or mineral irritants. Use it for cuts, bruises, burns scalds, eczema, piles, itch, Delhi sores, prickly heat, sunburn, heat and other rashes, mosquito bites, stings, aching or sore feet, sore backs, bad legs, boils sprains, ulcers, pimples scalp sores, abscesses, poisoned wounds, rheumatism, neuralgia and all other diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin and tissues.

Prices Re. 1 per box, or Rs. 2-4 for large family size (containing nearly four times the Re. 1); of all chemists and medicine vendors, or for Re 1-2 or Rs 2-8 post free from the proprietors, The Zam-Buk Co, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road Calcutta, to obtain free sample box.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 29th March, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—March 22, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major W J Anderson, of a son (still-born).
WILSON—March 23, at Rock Hall, Calicut, the wife of J Strode Wilson, P W D, of a daughter.
WHITE—March 22, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant H P M White, S and T Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHARDE—March 20, at Agra, Benjamin Herbert, youngest son of the late Edmund Lovell Charde, Punjab Police.

KEMP'S "ONE DAY" COLD CURE TABLETS.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 1-27m., 2-4a. Low water, 7-27m., 7-40a.
Bombay Telephone Company, Telephone Buildings, Hornby Road, 3 p. m.
Tapti Valley Railway Company, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.
G. T. P. Railway Company, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.
Orient Theatre Company, office of Sir D. M. Petit, Hornby Road, 5 p. m.

FATAL BITE OF A SNAKE.—Bajpibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, while returning home along the Parel Tank Road, on the night of Monday last, was bitten by a snake on the left foot. She had recourse to house-hold remedies, but subsequently succumbed to her injury.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Nera will be closed at the General Post Office at 10a.m. on Saturday the 31st Instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Delhi will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Tuesday the 3rd April.

COLLAPSE OF A LOOSE WALL.—While a number of labourers were engaged in picking up loose bricks lying about the walls of a house in course of demolition at Mazagon, yesterday a portion of the wall which had been much loosened by other labourers fell on one Ramchandra Krishna a workman. He sustained a fracture of the right ribs and shoulder blade and died last night.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S J. Serjant, V. C. and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. L. P. Rifles, the Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March	The Gunners	Monk
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Kaps
Selection	Victor Pissany	Peri
Characteristic Piece	Mill in the Black Forest	Rimberg
Selection	The Orchid	Morckton
American Sketch	By the Swanee River	Myddleton

A FATAL ASSAULT.—The adjourned inquest touching the death of Gangoobai a Hindu woman, who died of wounds alleged to have been inflicted on her by one Abdulla Miyali, in her room at Duncan Road, on the 25th instant, was concluded by Mr. Py Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, yesterday. The deceased had been in the keeping of Abdulla, but latterly she left him. On the day in question Abdulla went to her room and tried to persuade her to live with him again. As she declined to do so Abdulla stabbed her on the abdomen. The jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of culpable homicida amounting to murder against Abdulla.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HAND-CART.—Dawjee Dajee, a Hindu, aged 30 years and residing at Haines Road, and Morajee Bhikha, also aged thirty years and residing at New Nagpada were engaged yesterday morning in bringing up a slope a hand-cart from the water's edge, in the B. J. S. N. Co's. dock at Mazagon, when one of the wheels of the hand-cart struck against a projecting stone on the slope. The shafts of the cart jerked out of the hands of Moraji. As the result of it, the cart ran backwards to the water's edge, and Dawjee who was behind the cart was thrown over a slope from a height of about seven feet on to the shingle below and sustained fractures of bones of the left arm. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he is now detained for treatment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on March 27 says:—On the evening of the 25th, the Bhownagar Station Platform was filled by the cream of Bhowbagar who had come down to receive W. C. Leadbeater a high Theosophical authority who was coming by the down mail train. As the venerable gentlemen stepped out of the carriage he was profusely garlanded and was led into the Durbar Hall; where showers of flowers fell upon him. He was driven to Panvadi Utarah in a carriage and pair. Last evening he lectured on "Life after death" in the "Ram Vinod" Theatre which was filled to its utmost. He leaves by mail train to-day, halting at Limbdi en route, for 24 hours as the guest of Sir Jaswantsingji Thakore Saheb.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. Mr. Otto Rothfield, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Satara, was duly elected a member of the Society. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Washington—Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1904 and Bulletin No. 23 of the Bureau of American Ethnology. From Berlin—Zeitscrift fur Ethnologie, Hefts V and VI. From Stockholm—Svenska Landsmal ock Soenskt Folkelf, Hefts 1, 2 3, 4, 5—1905. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacionale de Mexico, Tomo II, Nos. 10, 11 12

Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patell then read a paper on "Elm-i-Kiafa, i.e., the science of interpreting human character from the Physical Nature of the different parts of the human body," which will be published in the Society's Journal. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AGAINST A LANDLORD.—Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, disposed of the case in which D. P. Nanavati a Parsee landlord, stood charged with assaulting Mrs. White, in Green Street. Mr. Sealy barrister-at-law, prosecuted, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that on the 16th instant the accused came to her place with a bailiff and a distress warrant for the recovery of rent for the current month. The complainant asked the accused whether he was not ashamed for having brought a distress warrant whereupon the accused struck the complainant and she fell against the door. The accused denied the charge and said that the complainant struck him with an umbrella, threw a stone at him and also attempted to fling a bentwood chair at him. She also abused him. The Magistrate on hearing the evidence on both sides, held that the assault was commenced by the complainant and that no motive could be suggested for the accused to assault the complainant. The accused was therefore acquitted.

THE G. T. HOSPITAL:—Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the following donations in aid of the Nursing Fund:—Government Grant-in-aid Rs. 3,500, Mr. Gordhandas Gooculdas Tejpal Rs. 2,000, Mrs. Lucas E. Ralli Rs. 2,000, Through Mr. C. T. H. Gardner Rs. 1,500, Trustees "N. J. Wadia Charity Fund" Rs. 500, Mr. D. Bandmann Rs. 400, Callianji Amerchand Rs. 250 Rustom P. Jehangir Rs. 225, N. V. Mandlik Rs. 200, The Bombay Port Trust Rs. 200, Dhanjibhoy B. Petit, Curumsey Danaji, Messrs. Sorabji and Cawasji Dubash, Messrs. Byramji P. Cooverji and Ardeshir Umrigar, Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal each Rs. 150, Hormasji Sorabji, Through Adenji M. Dalal, H. H. Singhi, D. C. Comrigar, H. M. Bhividiwalla, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. J. A. Widia, Messrs. W. and A. Graham, Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Messrs. Wallace and Co., The Bombay Company Ltd., The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank of India and China, The National Bank of India, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. each Rs. 100, Bombay Opium Shop-keepers, Mr. H. Kemball, Proprietors "Times of India," The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Austrian Lloyds Co., The Mercantile Bank of India, Messrs. Phipson and Co., Messrs. Ralli Brothers, The Standard Oil Co., of New York, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Mr. M. Courtenay Wright, Messrs. Liddrond and Middleton, through Mr. A. F. Soundy each Rs. 50, Harry Ballantine Rs. 30, A. Nowroji from Belgaum Rs. 25 Captain C. N. Farewell, R. E. Rs. 25, Mr. C. Burns Rs. 25, and Employees of the Bombay Custom House Rs. 12.

CONTRACT FOR FELLING WOOD IN A FOREST.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal filed by Shankar Vishavanath Wagh and others, from a decision of Mr, M. R. Nadkarni, First-Class Subordinate-Judge of Karwar, delivered in a suit in which Sadashiv Nilkant Wagle and others were defendants, Mr. Ganpat S. Rao appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, appeared for defendant and respondent Nos. 1; Mr. Hormazdiar C. Coyaji appeared for No. 2; and Mr. Shivram V. Palekar appeared for Nos. 4 and 5. Plaintiffs had sued to recover the unpaid balance of advances made from July 1893 to May 1900 to the defendants. The suit had been instituted against the first four defendants, who, the plaint alleged, formed a firm or company for the carrying out of a contract for felling wood in a forest and storing timber in a depot. The fifth defendant was subsequently added on the record on the application of the plaintiffs.

The claim was for Rs. 13,460. The Subordinate Judge decided the suit in March 1901, and held that the plaintiff No. 1 should receive from defendant No. 4 Rs. 12,257, and interest on Rs. 11,900 at 12 per cent. per annum, from date of suit to date of satisfaction, and costs; and he should pay costs of defendant No. 2. Defendants Nos. 1, 4 and 5 should bear their own costs. Defendant No 3 not having appeared and answered, had incurred no costs.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty pronounced the judgment of the Appeal Court. The learned Judge, in the course of an elaborate judgment, observed that dissatisfied with the Sub-Judge's decision, the plaintiffs had appealed. They contended that the fact of the partnership having been established, all the partners were in the absence of any restriction on their powers, bound by obligations incurred by any one or more of them; plaintiffs were not bound to see to the application of the moneys advanced; and the correctness of the company having been sued had been improperly impugned. Now, said Mr. Justice Batty, plaintiffs Nos. 2 and 3, respectively named Viswanath V. Wagh and Venkatrao V. Wagh, were Subordinate Judges. Plaintiff No. 1 was son of plaintiff No. 2. Defendants Nos. 4 and 5 were brothers undivided as regarded common ancestral property. Defendant No. 5 had been married to a daughter, since deceased of defendant No. 1. Defendant No. 2 was nephew of defendant No. 1. Thus the parties to the suit were closely connected by family ties. Defendant No. 3 had withdrawn, owing to a coolness with his partners about July 1898, to Bombay, where on finding other employment he took no interest in the firm till July 1900. The accounts had been left by him in great confusion. The firm had no working capital, and defendant No. 5 was taken in September 1898, as partner in lieu of defendant No. 3, who had relinquished all his rights connected with the contract.

The decree of the Lower Court was reversed, and the plaintiff's claim was awarded against the firm as including all the defendants with costs throughout.

SHIP'S FIREMEN'S ESCAPADE.

INTERNATIONAL BAR BROKEN INTO.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, 3rd Presidency Magistrate Inspector Jones charged Alfred Peony, Joseph Langley, F. Wright alias O'Brien and William Black, all firemen of the S.S. Delhi with (1) house breaking and theft and (2) of doing a rashness thereby endangering human life. The facts brought to light showed that on the night of the 25th instant the four accused had gone to the International Bar and partaken of several drinks and left the Bar premises at 12.30 a.m. It is alleged that about 2 a.m., on the 27th morning the four accused broke open the door of the International Bar and removed several bottles of whiskey, a gramophone and a violin of the collective value of Rs. 170. Mrs. Josephine Charland, proprietress of the International Bar, being subsequently apprised of the occurrence by Ibrahim Jeeva, a garrywalla, repaired to the scene of the occurrence in company with her two [illegible] and found the door broken open, and the articles above named missing. The accused apparently [illegible] to the Apollo Bunder and hired a [illegible] enable them to go to their steamer. [illegible] when accused No. 4 threatened to [illegible] owner of the boat into the sea. [illegible] seeing this, also jumped into the [illegible] up by a passing boat. The accused were rowed to Colaba and stranded the boat on the rocks at Prong's Light House. They subsequently found their way into the soldiers' barracks at Colaba when information was given to the Police, which resulted in the arrest of the four accused, and the recovery of the missing articles. The case stands adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Fox of the Royal West Surrey Regiment has been accepted.

Lieutenant Hamilton, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stainforth, 9th Infantry, is transferred as Commandant of the 51st Sikhs vice Colonel Maconchy appointed Secretary in the Military Supply Department.

Major Brown, 108th Infantry, has been selected as Commandant of the 9th Infantry vice Colonel Stainforth transferred.

Major Warner, 30th Lancers, is appointed Inspecting Officer of the Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 26, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MOTOR UNION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the above Union was held yesterday evening at 6 p. m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Brigadier General Greenfield presiding. The report read was as follows:—During the year 52 members joined the Union and four resigned, mostly on account of their leaving Bombay. The balance sheet attached to the notice convening the General Meeting shows our financial position. Although the Bombay Mahableshwar Reliability Trials entailed a considerable expenditure, the general funds of the Union did not suffer in as much as the major portion of the expenditure was met by donations and voluntary contributions subscribed by members and other influential citizens of Bombay. The Trials organised by the Union extended over four days, and the same were organised at first with a view to their being held during the Christmas holidays, but on account of the difficulties experienced by many entrants in joining at that date the Trials took place in January. The roads lay from Bombay to Mahableshwar via Poona, and the return journey was made via Satara a distance roughly of 509 miles. Although the Trials came off annually in 1905, the results are published now, as it is hoped that the next Trials will take place in December next during the Christmas week. Altogether 45 cars entered, and 37 actually competed. The results were published on the day of the finish at the Vincent Road control when competitors tying for various cups and prizes agreed to call themselves joint-winners without wishing to run again. The Committee's decisions throughout the Trials were accepted without protest or cavil, and persons taking part in the Trials expressed themselves satisfied, with the attitude taken up by the Committee and their awards in cases of doubt or difficulty. The awards have been already published and need not be set out here afresh. The Committee desire to record their obligation for the assistance given by Government and the senior and junior officers in the various districts through which the route lay. The Committee hopes that Government will consider it desirable in the interests of vehicular traffic, to put the roads between Bombay and Mahableshwar in a better state of repair for though they are excellent in many places, at others their condition is such as to render motoring dangerous, and must considerably affect the ordinary wheel traffic. There is a great deal of room for improvement on the Bombay-Thana road, and also on the road from Panvel to Campoli through Chaun villages. The latter is full of ditches and ruts which render it very dangerous for every form of wheel traffic. The Committee regret that frequent complaints have been received from Collectors of various districts, of the non-payment of tolls by motorists. Whilst in some cases this is due to ignorance as to the existence of toll stations, in others it is no doubt intentional, and the Committee appeal to all motorists, whether members or non-members of the Union to avoid a cause of so much friction between Government officials and motorists. By non-payment Government does not suffer, but the farmers of the tolls do. The complaints and reports sent in to the Collectors throw a very heavy burden on them and complaints received from the Collectors, entail a considerable amount of work and trouble as far as the Committee is concerned. At the suggestion of the Committee large boards have been erected on most routes at short distances from the toll stations, so as to indicate their existence.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

"J. N. A."—No good purpose would be served by publishing your letter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1906.

"IF I WERE KING."

SIR F. S. P. LELY has left us, but his heart is still with us, and even now he is striving towards our betterment. By the mail comes a volume of some 120 pages of "Suggestions for the Better Governing of India, with Special Reference to the Bombay Presidency," which the retired Commissioner has strung together in his recently acquired leisure. Messrs. Combridge and Co. are the local publishers. Dedicating the work to Lord Lamington, Sir Frederick remarks that during his thirty-six years' service he learned, in the school of men and things, greatly to sympathise with the people of India and with his fellow-servants of all races, who bravely and often, under much personal and domestic strain, do the work of Government in the land. The last bit of service to the Empire, within his power, he believes, is to offer to his Excellency "this little sheaf of facts and opinions," a synopsis we may take it of the reforms and reorganisation Sir Frederick would effect, if he were King or Secretary of State for India—with an entirely free hand. To the Secretariate he knows that many of his words will seem idle tales—that is, if the Secretariate reads them—but to Sir Frederick they are "home-truths, obvious to a plain man." He means no disrespect to the "circle of able and devoted men," who have been and are his Excellency's advisers and collectively form the Government. It is not they, but their training, in some cases, and their methods that are wrong—that result in a machine admirably adjusted and fair to outward seeming, but with little transfusion into it of the life of the country. It would have been much more in accord with his feelings, he assures his Excellency, to keep silence—and in the midst of private trouble the effort to speak has been specially hard. But it became clear to him that "in these days of trial no one who thinks he has knowledge can loyally withhold it." And if the Governor is unable to accept the views expressed, Sir Frederick observes that he may at least be able to tell himself that there is something more to be said on the other side than is apparent to himself.

Recognising that throughout India the rising cry is "Let us have rulers who know us," Sir Fredrick Lely would commence with the Governor and bring him into more direct intercourse with the people. In a hundred ways the Indian understands us as little as we understand him; but it lies most on us, as the stronger side, to lead the way to a broad view of each other. He would have the Governor wear a badge of some kind to distinguish him from his companions when abroad. When the King visits a provincial town at Home, he wears uniform, and it is not easy to understand why his representative in the East should be content to appear in simple morning dress. Such little amenities are of much more political importance in Surat than in Manchester. He complains that the people have no voice, that generally speaking there is now no one of authority to say what the people think and to explain what Government means. The real Englishman is seldom seen by the people, as the most literary are drawn off to secretarial or special work under some name or other, and the remnant that are left are not half enough to do the district work, and have to be reinforced by the natives of the modern class who do not regard themselves as interpreters between Government and the people, but only as agents to get in reports up to time and to pass decisions which will stand on appeal. They do not know the unofficial Englishman, and Sir Frederick pronounces it remarkable that considering all Englishmen are bound together at least by common difficulties, there is almost as little vital contact in the Bombay presidency between them and Government as between the natives and Government. However this will remain, for, had Sir Frederick served at the Presidency as much as in the Mofussil, he would know that the caste system prevails among Europeans more actively and rigorously than ever it did among Hindus, and there is absolutely no bond of union amongst them. Yet Sir Frederick recognises that Government is estranged from its own officials and he warns it that if there were no more personal consultation between the manager of a mill and his foremen than there is between Government and those who know, the business would be wrecked in a year.

"The Government is over us, but not with us and of us" is the cry which Sir Frederick Lely reiterates. How shall this be amended? First of all, Government must be among the people. We are glad to find that the critic of Government is entirely at one with us in our objection to an itinerant Government. With the single exception of the Governor, as he says, its personnel, from the senior Members of Council to the junior Under-Secretary, is composed of men who have chosen India as the field of their life-career, and they may reasonably be called upon to live in it on the same conditions as the merchants, the lawyers, and the other Government servants of their own standing who seldom get a glimpse of Poona or the hills, except on leave. A Secretary to Government has no more work and less responsibility and worry than the Collector of a large district, and there is no reason in the world why he especially should be conveyed with his clerks every year from Bombay to the hills of Mahableshwar, thence to Poona, thence to Mahableshwar again, and back to Bombay at the public expense. Sir Frederick rightly describes the system as pernicious. He recognises that the Governor who comes out from England is in a different position; "but, as a matter of fact, I doubt if those who have recently ruled in Bombay would have themselves wished for so much isolation." There is much wisdom in the suggestion that the Governor might try outlyng districts if he found Bombay too trying, and he might go to Mahableshwar for the hot weather. But the remaining nine and a half months should be divided between Bombay, the centre of the Presidency, and Poona, the centre of Maharashtra, in the proportion of seven months to the former and two months to the latter. This might not bring the members of the Government face to face with the people, but it would bring them one step nearer. It would place them in touch with representative men as well as with non-official Europeans. Reforms are not to be accomplished by a Government that flits from one artificial little world to another, and Sir Frederick Lely is to be congratulated of having brought the matter home to the Powers-that-be. He has many more suggestions to make. But they are all founded on those we have indicated,

CHINESE LABOUR. MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S attack on Mr. Winston Churchill on the subject of the Chinese Labour question and the policy which he voices in the House of Commons is only another instance of the indignation which is being raised by the Liberal determination to oppose all measures of the late Government at any cost. That this indignation is not felt in England alone is shown by the news that comes from South Africa. On the subject an inhabitant of the Colony wired to an English paper: "It is anticipated in quarters most likely to be well informed that quite forty per cent of the Chinese now employed in the mines will take advantage of the offer of the Imperial Government to return to China with their fares paid. These men will represent the pick of the workers who, by their industry and thrift, have saved sufficient to embark on business in their own country." Nearly three weeks ago we referred to the effect which the Liberal policy has had on the money market. The cabled information, on which the observations were based, was necessarily brief. By the last mail we learn how great has been the loss of the country. One block of mines alone, the Rand mines, dropped practically two and a half millions in two months, another lost two and a quarter millions, whilst five dropped over a million each, which, with other smaller mines, makes up the total loss of £21,068,562 in less than two months. Moreover, it must be remembered that this fall is from no inflated prices. The low prices which have prevailed have been concurrent with a steady increase in output, which only recently reached its highest point. At present prices the capital of the Rand, excluding financial and trust companies, may be estimated at about eight millions sterling, and the five millions in dividends, paid racently, represent a return of about ten per cent. on fifty millions of capital.

As the number of Chinese coolies on the Rand has increased and their adaptability to mining work has become more marked, the prospects of lower grade mines being turned into payable propositions has increased. In addition there are the deep levels which are rapidly approaching completion and the stoppage of labour means not only a crisis in the present workings, but an absolute loss of the capital that has been invested since the war, the return from it which was now imminent. Arguments are used in political debate which will not bear the light of business reasoning, and for the present it must be some satisfaction to ill-treated shareholders that there has been an official denial of the word "slavery" and the acknowledgement that the properties have not been worked at the cost of "atrocious outrages upon defenceless Chinamen" as a section of the Press and the Liberal romancers wished everyone to believe. Having gained so much the sting has been taken out of the Liberal tail and they have not yet found any adequate reason for repatriating the coolies unless it be that having misled the country the deception must be carried through. It would be pleasant to know how many of those politicians, who weekly use their pulpit as a rostrum, have been bitten by the sudden fall in prices which they have so greatly helped to bring about. Nemesis is usually tardy in her movements, but in this case she has overtaken the offenders with a rapidity which may have the result of instilling into even the irresponsible Mr. Winston Churchill a wholesome fear of the damage he is doing and the storm he has brought about his ears.

FEEDING THE CHILDREN. ONE of the most useful measures of the Liberal Government since it came into Power has been the practical adoption of the Education (Provision of Meals) Bill. The reception accorded to the measure on its second reading was an admission of the prudence and necessity of filling the empty stomach before trying to cram the empty head. Indeed, to dissent from that opinion would be, logically, a difficult matter. Since education has been made compulsory and since the amount of poverty in the nation demands that it shall be free, it is but logical to take such further steps as shall make the child most fit for the reception of knowledge. There are few who will dissent from Sir W. Collin's observation that "to ask their teachers to instil knowledge into the ill-nourished and anæmic brain of underfed children is to ask them to perform, at best, a stupid miracle." The difficulties lie not in the adoption of the principle, but in its practical application. The sense of parental responsibility must not be impaired, a sharp distinction must be drawn between the thriftless and irresponsible and the genuinely necessitous and efficient safeguards against wholesale pauperisation must be devised if an attempt to remedy one evil is not to end in the increase of cognate evils. Sir William Anson holds that private benevolence should be sufficient, but it has to be admitted that private endeavour is insufficient or insufficiently organised to cope with the difficulty, while it is an obvious fact that in State aid the incidence of the cost is more justly and evenly distributed. So long as benevolence feeds the child, the indifferent escape scot-free. When the cost falls on the rates or the taxes, every man has to put his hand in his pocket, more or less according to its lining. We can learn from the cantines system in Paris how to manage the business economically and efficiently. And it is worth noting that across the Channel private charity shares with the municipalities in the expenditure, and that the proportion of free meals to those for which the parents pay a small sum is, roughly, as five to nine, and shows little tendency to increase. It will, no doubt, be difficult to devise the checks and safeguards so vitally necessary. But the Select Committee should be able to hammer out a feasible scheme by which the principle is secured without loosing the bonds of commoneense or making poverty a beatific state.

THE Excise Committee arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi, by the s.s. Lhasa.

MAHOMED KHUDA BUX TIWANA, British Agent at Kabul, who accompanied the Amir to Jelalabad, has obtained three weeks' leave to India.

WE regret to report the death of Mrs. Norman Mitchell Innes which occurred in Calcutta on Sunday morning. The deceased lady had only been married for about a year, and the deepest sympathy is felt for her husband, a well known and popular member in Calcutta Society.

MR. LEACH, Deputy Director of Telegraphs, proceeds Home on six months' leave early in April. Mr. Dempster will act for him, Mr. James officiating as Director of Construction, and Mr. Lees acting for the latter officer. Mr. Gibbs will be posted to Karachi as Superintendent of that Division, and Mr. Tonninger will take charge of the Calcutta office.

AN Ootacamund correspondent, with reference to the coming Season remarks:—Almost every bungalow is let. Hotels and boarding houses have secured more than their complement. One native who owns fifty bungalows has found tenants for forty-eight of them. Anything that has a roof on it can be left for a large monthly rent. Stables cost nearly as much as dwelling houses, and are more difficult to obtain.

THE Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution does such excellent work that it is not surprising to find in its Annual Report evidences of the growing willingness of all members of the community, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, to acknowledge its claims. Sir Andrew Fraser has amended the conditions of the Bengal Government grant in such a way as to secure for the Institution a sum of Rs. 50,000 in every year in which the Committee raise a third of this amount.

THE Amir was to hold a grand durbar at Jellalabad on the Nauroz, 22nd March, at which all the principal officials and tribe elders were to be present. There can be no doubt, says the "Pioneer" that his visit to this part of Eastern Afghanistan has done much to consolidate his authority; and as in the case of the tour to Ghazni last year, his continued absence from Kabul has proved that he has the country well in hand. Affairs have gone quite smoothly at the capital, where his half-brother Nasrullah Khan has remained in charge, and we have heard nothing of troublesome intrigues by any of the factions there. The Amir has certainly redressed some of the grievances of his subjects during his tour. The people of Ningrahar, west of Jellalabad, were in particular bad case, taxation being high and famine having been severe last year. The levying of illegal dues has now been stopped, and a fixed tax of one-third of the corn and fruit grown is only to be collected. The exodus from the district will now probably come to an end. The complaints of the troops in the Shinwari country, based mostly on the refusal of their officers to grant them leave to their homes, have also been enquired into. The Amir, it is stated, has ordered a garden to be made at Bhagwani in memory of his father, and fruit-trees of various kinds are to be imported from India to ornament the grounds. When His Highness starts back for Kabul this week he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has left the Jellalabad District in good order and the local officials well in hand.

M. SCHLERKA, the Davos Alpinist who was rescued after having been buried for four hours under an avalanche, has died from injuries to his spine.

MR. B. WIDENER, a prominent street railway capitalist, has contributed £600,000 for the maintenance of the Home for Crippled Children, Philadelphia, which he has built at an expenditure of £400,000.

TO help to raise money for the building of a church at Harpenden (where Harpenden Races are held), the owner of a young pedigree horse gave it by way of a lottery, and 400 tickets were sold at 5s. each.

THE Duchess of Connaught will open an Elizabethan fete in Lincoln's Inn Hall and grounds in aid of the King's College Hospital Removal Fund on May 23. The fete will be continued on May 24 and 25.

A WELL-KNOWN actress, famous for "bons mots," has added a new laurel to her wreath. She expressed in conversation the other day the hope that England will loyally abide by her understanding with France, and not make it a "double entendre cordiale."

A REMARKABLE incident occurred in the United States Circuit Court in New York. A plaintiff in an action for damages to the amount of £10,000 brought against a railroad company, submitted to the application of a needle which had been raised to a temperature of white heat to his body fifty times in succession, in order to demonstrate that the injury to his spinal cord received on the railroad had caused a state of complete anæsthesia below the neck. The plaintiff never flinched once throughout the demonstration before the jury and the attorney for the railroad company, who previously had insisted that the plaintiff was shamming, made an offer of a large sum by way of compromise, which the plaintiff accepted.

THE Convention for the establishment of an International Institute of Agriculture has been signed by Italy, Russia, the Argentine Republic, Montenegro Roumania, Servia, Belgium, San Salvador, Portugal, Mexico, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Persia Japan, Ecuador, Bulgaria, Spain, France, Denmark, Greece, Sweden, Holland, Uruguay, Germany, Nicaragua, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Egypt, the United States, and Cuba. The following Powers have notified their assent and announced their intention of signing the Convention shortly:—Santo Domingo, Peru, Guatemala, Chile, and Abyssinia. The following have not yet given their decisions:—Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Norway, Paraguay, and Turkey. The creation of the international Institute of Agriculture is therefore absolutely assured, and it will be able to begin its labours next year. King Victor Emmanuel has determined that the Palace of the Institute shall be completely finished by 1907. His Majesty has presented the funds necessary for this enterprise, and the work will be started very shortly. It would be interesting to know whether it is intended that India and the great Colonies of Great Britain desire to have or are likely to get independent representation in the Institute, or if not what provision Great Britain in signing the Convention has made in the interests of her dependencies.

UNREST IN CHINA.

THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES AT NANCHANG KIANGSI.

Following so soon after the tragedy at Lienchow, the news received by telegram in Hongkong on February 26 of the murder of several missionaries, Catholic and Protestant, at Nanchangfu, the capital of Kiangsi, came as a great shock. Nanchangfu formerly had the reputation of being a very unfriendly foreign city, missionaries having had narrow escapes from being killed there, but lately things seemed to be going on very quietly. The city, a wealthy and populous one, is situate about sixty miles up the River Kan which flows into the Poyang Lake. The victims in the present massacre are Mr. and Mrs. Kingham, of the Brethren Mission of North-west Kiangsi, and six Roman Catholic priests. At first it was reported that Mr. and Mrs. Kingham's two children had also been killed, but we are glad to learn that both have been saved; the elder one, however, was wounded, whether seriously or not is not mentioned. The children with Miss Nellie Warr, of the same Mission, and probably other missionaries also, are being escorted to Kiukiang in the Governor's launch.

The premises of the Brethren Mission, which were close to those of the Roman Catholic Mission, have been destroyed as have the fine cathedral and school of the Catholics. The buildings, however, of the other Missions at work in the city (the American Methodist Episcopal and the China Inland, Mission) are untouched.

The massacre, appears to be the direct outcome of the extraordinary incident already reported by us of the alleged stabbing of a Chinese official by a Roman Catholic priest. On the 22nd of February the Nanchang hsien magistrate was invited by the Roman Catholic priest Lacruche (Wang) to take supper with him, in order that they might discuss a long-standing dispute concerning which the Catholics claimed a large indemnity. It seems to be certain, that during the feast the priest Wang presented a document to the magistrate who was to make himself responsible for the payment of some thousands of taels. On his refusing to sign, a fracas occurred, and it is in connection with what immediately happened that the reports are so conflicting.

The saddest feature of the whole sad affair is that the Protestant missionaries, who were in no way concerned in the quarrel have suffered so cruelly. A letter received in Shanghai written from Nanchang on the preceding Thursday, the very day of the disastrous dinner, speaks of the general quiet of the city, and proves with what awful suddenness the whole affair arose.

Independent reports received in Shanghai state that the gates of the city are now closed, no one being admitted or allowed to leave. The American authorities have already taken action and the gunboat Elcano (Captain Train) has left for Nanchang, while H. M. sloop Clio and gunboat Teal are believed to be at or near Kiukiang.

THE CATHOLIC ACCOUNT.

The following is a translation of an account which is derived from French sources and which appeared in the "Echo de Chine":—

Following the events in Shanghai, those of Nanchangfu, which we have to record, will give an exact measure of the state of trouble and general uneasiness which is actually ruling in China. For two or three days grave rumours have circulated in the Settlement on the subject of the massacre of missionaries in Kiangsi. Telegrams from Nanchang to the native Press of Shanghai on Saturday last contained the sensational story that the sub-prefect of that city invited to dinner by one of the Catholic missionaries, Mr. Lacruche, was killed by the latter. Other journals even went so far as to accuse neither more nor less than that the Catholic Bishop himself had committed this murder.

The affair received on Monday a tragic denouement, from which there is no room to doubt that six Catholic missionaries and one English missionary, with his wife and children, the latter by a counter-attack, have been massacred. Our mission, its church, and the French school have been destroyed and pillaged.

The information which we have received from the best sources, differs very much from that which has appeared up till now, above all in the Chinese Press. The telegrams that the unfortunate missionaries had yet time to send to their superiors during the 23rd inst. make it known that, invited to a dinner at the mission to settle amicably certain matters in dispute, the sub-prefect, doubtless in fear that he would not be able to settle it in the way wished by the Chinese authorities, and would thus lose face with his superiors, committed suicide by cutting his throat. On his part the Governor declares that, having been invited to dinner at the mission and in the course of the discussion which took place for the adjustment of the affairs of Tangpou and of Chekiang, the sub-prefect was wounded by a knife, and that overcoming his pain, he had written with his own hand that there had been no alternative before him except suicide, and that, moreover, the people of the mission had struck him.

Immediately on the suicide at the mission, the people, as excited as those who are aquainted with Chinese manners can imagine, accused the missionaries of having killed the sub-prefect, and it was this view that found expression in the telegrams addressed to the Chinese journals of Shanghai by their correspondents at Nanchang. On Sunday about 10 a.m. under the influence of the rumours spread in the city, the crowd flung themselves on the mission, where they delivered over to massacre the missionaries and the professing brothers, and destroyed the building indicated above.

The Sisters of Charity and three Fathers named Salavert, Rossignol, and Martin were able to save themselves and escape to Kiukiang.

The Governor of Nanchang, who had promise the Waiwupu to assure the defence of the mission, allowed himself to be swayed by the mob.

From all this, the murder of the English missionary, and of all his family, is absolutely incomprehensible.

Such is the sad history from which there is reason to fear serious consequences in the near future. The missionary and the sub-prefect, who were the protagonists in this act, are dead, and it will be very difficult to drag this affair ever into the light. That the sub-prefect committed suicide is recognised however, by the authorities, and that fact allows us to admit as wellfounded the account the missionaries have sent to their superiors.

THE NATIVE ACCOUNT.

The "Sinwanpao" on Monday states that the district magistrate of Nanch'ang, Chiang Chao-t'ang, was conferring with the French Roman Catholic priests under instructions of Governor Hu Ting-kan of Kiangsi, when he was assaulted and wounded by three Roman Catholic priests the Chinese name of one of whom is Wang Kuo-an. The priests wished to compel the magistrate to sign his consent to three of their demands, viz:—(1) the payment of heavy indemnity for some previous riot; (2) the degradation or cashiering of certain members of the Nanch'ang gentry hostile to the Roman Catholic; and (3) the release of certain converts who were in confinement for being concerned in breaking the law. These demands the magistrate firmly resisted even when threatened with injury by two priests who finally killed the official for refusing to be coerced. The same paper further states that the conduct of the priests was generally deprecated by the converts of Nan'chang, and that Governor Hu Ting-kan sent four hundred troops to guard the mission premises, in the first place to prevent the populace from trying to get revenge on the Roman Catholics for the death of the magistrate, and on the other hand to prevent the escape of the priests charged with killing that official. Finally, in commenting upon a report circulating amongst the Roman Catholic converts here that probably magistrate, Chiang Chao-t'ang, seeing that he could not get what he wanted, had stabbed himself in his anger, the Sinwenpao declares that such a statement is absurd on the face of it, as it was ridiculous that the magistrate could have gone armed with knife to the dinner, since such instruments are conspicuous by their absence in any Chinese banquet.

Concluded on page 6.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

INDIAN COMMITTEE DISAGREES.

Informal Deputation to Wait on Mr. Morley.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Indian Parliamentary Committee has discussed Sir H. Cotton's new scheme of partition making Chota Nagpore and Behar into an additional Lieutenant-Governorship leaving Bengal as it now is. (Was it was.) Various differences of opinion were manifested, and it was eventually decided that an informal deputation should present the scheme to Mr. Morley.

RESERVE FORCES BILL.

To be Effective in the Colonies.

Mr. Haldane has introduced in the Commons his Reserved Forces Bill. It is understood he has provided the machinery for enforcing the liabilities of service of Reservists residing abroad. It also authorises enlistment in the Army Reserve of residents in India and the Colonies as a special provision for local defence.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

Great Difficulties Apparent.

The Russian Minister of Finance, in reporting to his colleagues, the financial measures to be submitted to the Duma, refers to the difficult financial and economic position resulting from the war and famine, and proposes, besides an income tax, indirect tax, including an increase in the tobacco duty, taxes on electric power, lighting, gas and candles and a duty on paper.

He opposes any increase in the sugar tax.

RIOTING AT BUKHAREST.

An Anti-French Demonstration.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

A despatch from Bukharest states that the students there yesterday made a riotous demonstration against the production in the National theatre of a play in French.

The Military had to be called out and the cavalry charged the rioters numbering 250, including women and children, and 150 police and soldiers were injured and two of the latter died.

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE SCANDALS.

Protection Needed for Britishers.

In the House of Lords, Lord Onslow urged the necessity of safeguarding the British policy-holders in the American Insurance Companies in view of recent revelations.

Lord Granard admitted the inadequacy of Government control and said the Government proposed to appoint a Select Committee to go into the matter.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

An Alleged Failure.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Scott, Liberal member for Ashton under Lyne, moved for the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Sugar Convention.

Mr. Lloyd George declared the Convention had not achieved the anticipated results, but the withdrawal from it at present would embarrass Great Britain.

The Resolution was then withdrawn.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE PORTE.

Turkey Must Learn a Lesson.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, in the House of Commons, said no ultimatum had been sent to Turkey. Tabab, he said, is in the Sinai peninsula which for several generations has been recognised as under Egypt. Turkish aggression cannot be allowed to continue, but the question is now under negotiation.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The House of Commons have passed the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Bill.

THE FORCE AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

Mr. Haldane, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that after the disbandment of the Chinese regiment, no troops will be left at Wei-hai-Wei.

THE MISSING GOVERNOR.

Mr. Cury, the Governor of Samar Island, in the Philippines, who was missing, has reached camp.

THE FRENCH MINERS.

Work Resumes.

Numbers of French miners are resuming work pending a referendum as to the advisability of a strike.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON. MARCH 28.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived at Victoria.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

The Kaiser's Mediterranean Trip Abandoned.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Kaiser has abandoned his proposed trip to the Mediterranean owing to the prolongation of the Algeciras Conference.

At the conclusion of the sitting of the Algeciras Conference yesterday, the Duke of Almodovar, the President, said he was of opinion that an understanding had been reached.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Indemnity for Nanchang Outrage Demanded.

The "Morning Post" in a telegram from Shanghai says that France has demanded from China an indemnity of 60,000 taels for the Nanchang outrage, besides 90,000 for the destruction of the schools, and the execution of six of the culprits.

THE COMMAND OF THE LONDON DISTRICT.

General Sir Stoppord Appointed.

General Sir Frederick Stoppord has been appointed to the command of the London District.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Differences in the Cabinet.

Persistent reports are current regarding differences in the Cabinet concerning the Trades Disputes Bill, the more moderate members dissenting with the views of the Labourites.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

The Victorian wheat harvest is estimated at 23 1/2 million bushels.

THE PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA.

President Roosevelt in a message to the Congress recommends the enactment of the law for the preservation of Niagara without waiting for the conclusion of a treaty with Canada.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY ASSUMES OFFICE.

APPOINTED G. C. M. G.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley arrived here this morning from Bombay, and was accorded a public reception at the Central Station. The Chief Secretary to the Government, the Sheriff of Madras, the President of the Corporation, the Collector of Madras, the Commissioner of Police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Officer Commanding the Madras Brigade received him, and all the Municipal Commissioners and a large number of citizens and officials were present. The Madras Volunteer Guards furnished a guard-of-honour on the platform.

After being introduced to the principal officials Sir Arthur Lawley, accompanied by the Chief Secretary and his personal staff drove, escorted by the Governor's Body-Guard, to the Council Chamber to assume charge of his office.

At the Chamber he was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, the Member of the Governor's Council and the Secretaries to Government, and conducted to the Council table, where the Chief Secretary read the Proclamation and the Royal Warrant appointing Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras. His Excellency then took his seat under a salute of seventeen guns, and signed letters and despatches announcing his taking over charge of his office. His Excellency then shook hands with some of the principal officials of the Government, who were assembled with the ladies of their families, and drove to Government House, where at 11-30 a.m., he received an address of welcome from the Madras Corporation.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

In a "Gazette" just issued Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, has been appointed G.C. M. G.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Mr. Oldham I. C. S., is appointed Director of Agriculture in Bengal and Mr. T. W. Richardson a member of the Bengal Council.

SEQUEL TO THE CRASTER FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

As a sequel to the Craster fraud case a full bench has given judgment enforcing the legal liability of Cowie's sureties.

TELEGRAPHIC DELAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Director-General of Telegraphs notifies to the public that deferred telegraphic traffic is liable to much delay, owing to interruptions, for the following stations:—Rangoon, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Agra, Karachi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

The late manager of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York, Mr. Thomas M. Hilliard, has sailed for England with the intention of promoting a company to run a chain of hotels from Paris to San Francisco. His ideais to buy an up-to-date hotel in each city, leaving the owner in charge, but under the direction of the company. He hopes to acquire fifty to a hundred hotels in this way, and considers that £10,000,000 capital will be required for the project.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SYLHET "CHRONICLE."

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

AWAKENING OF THE EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Council met this morning for the Budget debate. Before the discussion commenced the following replies were made to Mr. Gokhale's questions.

(1) Mr. Baker said that the expenditure to be incurred up to the end of the current month on buildings would be Rs. 1,77,000.

(2) Lord Kitchener replied that owing to the General Officer Commanding the Jullunder Brigade being on tour a report has not been received. A full enquiry is being made by the local Government.

(3) Sir Arundel Arundel replied in answer to the series of questions put by the hon'ble member: I have to say that the attention of Government has been called to the fact that the "Weekly Chronicle" of Sylhet alleged that the mehtar woman made a statement to the Chairman of the Municipality to the effect that she had been assaulted by a Gurkha. The Government are not aware whether the statement of the Chairman was taken. The depositions of the woman and her husband laid on the table of this Council last week declare that the assault alleged never took place.

The Government are not aware whether any formal opportunity was given to the Editor to prove his allegation, but it is obvious that he had every opportunity of publishing the evidence on which he relied. The papers laid on the table show that the woman declared that she never made the complaint as alleged.

(3) The Government have already stated their views as to the action taken by the Local Government and they have nothing further to add. They are concerned only with the particular case.

(4) The Government are not acquainted with the grounds upon which the Lieutenant-Governor made use of the expression "Government support." But they see no reason to take exception to it.

THE USE OF THE SURPLUS.

The Hon. Nawab Saiyid Muhammed Sahib congratulated the Finance Member on his Budget and the higher standard of accuracy attained in the framer's estimate of revenue and expenditure. He approved of the proposed application of the surplus in the interest of the agricultural tax-payer and hoped the time would come when Government would be in a position to announce a reduction in the land revenue, while he regretted it had not been found possible to abolish the Cess levied in Madras on proprietary or permanently settled estates. He approved of the attention which the Railway Board is devoting to the comfort and convenience of third class passengers and said urgent reforms demanded are the development of the system of communication between passengers and guards. He concluded by drawing the attention of Government to the opportunity which a redistribution of administrative districts in Madras will afford for the employment of Indians in higher appointments.

The Nawab of Dacca said he congratulated the Government on the satisfactory Budget and Mr. Baker for his lucid exposition of the figures. He referred to the remission of salt and other taxes and trusted there would be further relief to agriculture. Turning to the income tax he suggested the present minimum of Rs. 1,000 should be extended to all incomes upto Rs. 2,000 a year He concluded by saying he was the first representative in Council of the new Province and predicted that as the policy of Government was better understood fears will pass away. As representative of a large Mahommendan community he knew their only hope is education, and he hoped his community was fully alive to the importance of this question and asked that a special allotment should be given to the Mahommedan community.

Mr. Logan said he desired to restrict his remarks to one point of practical importance. He wished to point out that in the settlement with provincial Governments, the Government of India made no proposals for the division and regulation of famine expenditure. In other words that famine expenditure is first to fall on provincial revenues and only to be transferred to Imperial when the former is exhausted. In consequence he asked the Government of India to devolve for famine charges on the provincial Government, as part of the settlement, a corresponding allotment of revenue, or else to undertake whole of the charges itself. He pointed out that notwithstanding the special assigament, last year, of 50 lakhs, the Bombay Government, owing to famine expenditure, was practically insolvent. Again with the second year of the settlement, he concluded by saying that it seems to be very anamalous that the Government of India should call on the local Government to deplete its already insufficient funds for an abnormal emergency when their own money bags are overflowing.

EXPENDITURE IN BURMA.

Mr. Hall expressed his gratitude for the amelioration of the Burma Police and the special pension scheme, and heartily supported agricultural development. He thanked the Government for the discontinuance of the practice of taking contribution from local funds for district post, and asked, if any surplus was available for district funds, Upper Burma should be specially remembered. Under the new Provincial Settlement, he hoped Burma would receive generous treatment, as liberal expenditure in Burma would be immediately productive.

Mr. Ismay stated that the Central Provinces would be most grateful for the removal of the patwari cess which has always been regarded as a greater burden than the famine insurance cess. He had examined the terms of the new Contract and found that the Central Provinces had been very liberally dealt with. These provinces were very backward as compared with other parts of India. Their roads left a great deal to be desired and nearly 20 lakhs were required to put their court buildings into proper order. The Judicial service was also inadequately paid and this was a reform which could not be longer delayed.

Mr. Apcar pointed out that he estimated the net gain from Railways was 304 lakhs, the sixth surplus in succession. No less than 5,525 miles had been opened in Lord Curzon's six years' reign, and gross earnings had risen from 63 rupees a mile in 1854 to 277 in 1904. The passengers carried had risen from 25 millions, in 1874 to 227 millions and tons of goods from 5 to 52 millions. Government should therefore have no hesitation in extending and developing railways. He then alluded to the important growth of coal traffic in Bengal. With regard to the necessity for providing rolling stock he said that parsimony in providing the urgent needs of a railway was worse than a mistake. It was inexcusable and he noticed with pleasure a provision in the Budget for 382 lakhs for rolling stock. Alluding to income tax he hinted that its continuance was suspiciously like a breach of faith and urged that the minimum be raised to Rs. 1,500 and a abatement of Rs. 1,500 allowed up to incomes of Rs. 6,600. The tax should also be reduced. The contribution of 50 lakhs, voted for the Calcutta improvement scheme should in the opinion of the mercantile community be at least 160 lakhs. It was an imperial matter and Government should think imperially on the subject.

MR. GOKHALE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Gokhale, who made the Budget speech of the day, addressed the Council for 35 minutes. He commenced by stating he was extremely glad to read in Mr. Baker's remarks an effect of reduction in salt duty and he hoped it might presently be further reduced. He said the abolition of cesses would be widely approved, but pleaded for Bombay that Local Boards would lose 3 lakhs of income and suggested the Government of India would make special grant to that province to recoup the Boards. The Boards should also be relieved of the heavy duty of famine relief, as owing to recent scarcity and plague they had been nearly reduced to bankruptcy. Mr. Gokhale then proceeded to suggest that in statements of revenue and expenditure given in Appendix I. The figures under Railways and Irrigation, productive works should be given net, and that income and expenditure of Local Boards, included under the head of Provincial rates, be separated from the accounts of the Government of India. He then enquired what the Financial Member intended to do regarding the Gold Reserve fund which now stands at over 12 millions sterling and what he proposes to do with the profits of coinage in future years.

Mr. Gokhale next proceeded to make vigorous attack on the military policy and the alarming and ceaseless growth of military burden. Now that Russia's prestige is gone, people had a right to look for a substantial relief from an intolerable burden. The Commander-in-Chief's scheme estimated to cost 10 millions ought to be suspended. The expenditure was beyond our capacity and not justified by requirements. He hoped the Secretary of State would decide to keep up the scheme, but if it was carried out, funds should be found out of loans. Payment of surpluses on any expenditure was unfair to the tax-payer who wanted money for education and other objects of internal progress. He moved the reduction of the army, as military expenditure was double that of 20 years ago and since 1898, had risen by 10 1/2 crores a year, though the strength had not been increased by a single company. Under the chiling shade of military expenditure no healthy development of people was possible. The whole system of defence was on a policy of distrust. The people of Madras were denied chance of serving even in ranks. For years, they had been asking that commissioned ranks be opened to scions of good family and though four cadets had been given commissions Lord Kitchener's recent reply to questions showed that Lord Curzon's promise, though kept to ear has been broken to hope. The increase of British Officers in native regiments pointed to a want of confidence. Mr. Gokhale next compared the army of Japan with that of India and said the latter cost six times as much as the former. He alluded to the Japanese Treaty and said the people of India had still no position and things could not continue like this. He quoted Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's speech of November last in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and asked that the problem be dealt with in the spirit of that declaration. Short service, the creation of Indian reserves and the privilege of citizen soldiership to all classes was needed.

The speaker next protested against the expenditure of so much money on Railways when sanitation and education were such crying needs. He followed with remarks that in order to better the ryot's position, the reduction of the state demand on land must be made. A resolute attempt must also be made to rescue him from debt, and agricultural banks like those in Egypt must be organised.

Irrigation projects should be entrusted to expert contractors who would find and train labourers, and promising Indians should be sent abroad for learning from scientific agriculturists. Finally, he urged that the grant for primary education was invariably inadequate and elucation should be gradually made compulsory and a definite policy for sanitary improvement should be announced.

AWAKENING OF THE EAST.

In conclusion Mr. Gokhale said the improvement of the condition of the masses and conciliation of the educated classes were the really great problems before the British Government in India. The first was comparatively simple, the second could only be accomplished by associating these classes more and more with the Government of their country. It was a policy made imperative by the growth of new ideas in the land. The whole of the East was throbbing with a new impulse, and his trusted Government would read aright the significance of the profound far reaching change now taking place in public opinion. The Government must be national in spirit and feel that native interests are their first consideration. The present situation filled him with great anxiety.

Mr. Sim said the abolition of Village Cess would be highly appreciated and, in Madras, with regard to forests, he put in a special plea for all possible liberality, and he added that the prominent mention of the Tungabadra project would give also much satisfaction in Madras. He acknowledged the assistance given to Madras for Police, Railways and the Madras harbour, but pleaded that famine relief should in future be less provincial and more imperial, for the present arrangement told with great hardship on Madras and Bombay. They were placed under a heavy liability from which other more fortunate provinces were free and which fell upon them when they could ill afford it,

Mr. Hare merely concratulated Government on the successful Budget and the abolition of patwari cess which occasioned disproportionate annoyance.

Mr. Patel congratulated the Financial Member in the abolition of the patwari rate and then proceeded to point out that the housing of superior police officers in the United Provinces was far from satisfactory. He pleaded for a grant for suitable lodging accommodation in connection with secondary schools and for assistance to Municipal Boards to carry out urgently the needed sanitary reforms to prevent the spread of plague. He argued that in 1904 a cold blizzard in 1904-1905 caused enormous loss to crops in the province and this year the failure of rains had caused relief works to be opened on a large scale. At the moment provincial income was insufficient for provincial needs.

Rai Sri Ram Bahadur made a lengthy speech. He expressed the gratitude of the United Provinces for the abolition of the patwari cess, but regretted that the Imperial Government had not voted grants for sanitary, educational and other administrative wants of his provinces. Secondary education was especially in need of further assistance. Alluding to Provincial settlements, he said the United Provinces were not fairly treated in the matter of allotments made to them for local expenditure out of revenue raised by them. He granted many figures and said that though his provinces constituted one-fourth of the total land revenue of India, they did not receive such liberal treatment as other provinces.

The speaker then proceeded to deal at length with the question of industrial education and indigenous industries and said the small additional sum of 2 1/2 lakhs voted for education in these directions was wholly inadequate. He argued that the majority of peasant classes were in deep inextricable indebtedness. In fact, the labouring classes were in a chronic state of poverty hardly raised above the point of starvation. The problem of the unemployed should engage the serious attention of Government. The great famine of 1877 had caused vast numbers of artisans to forsake hereditary callings and to take to the soil. Now a fierce competition for land had sprung up and pressure on it increased to an alarming degree.

THE BIRTH OF SWADESHISM.

Out of every 100 people 66 lived by agriculture, and since 1880 no substantial improvement had taken place in their condition. Mills, mines and railways had only afforded work to insignificant members. Industrial education deserved more attention and the Committee of 1901 included no native upon it. He alluded to Mr. Hewett as an officer possessing broad sympathies and as well qualified to advance the cause of industrial training and indigenous industries. Sufficient funds should be given to Local Governments to enable them to carry out well-defined programmes. The recent Stores Resolution had given much satisfaction and was now called the Swadeshi Resolution. He alluded to the fact of army clothing being recently ordered from home while the Cawnpore Mills had been able to tender for necessary supplies. He concluded his speech by stating there was now no excuse for not improving the accommodation for third class passengers. On almost all lines they were huddled into goods wagons and had just cause for complaint. A portion of railway surplus should be devoted to improving matters.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, while congratulating the Government on the atmosphere of rest and calm into which all are entering, pointed out that year by year the educated class in India is growing and the people are looking forward to a time when Mr. Morley's visions may be realised and the people may be more closely associated with the Government of the country than at present. He then briefly referred to the loyal welcome given to the Prince and Princess of Wales and passed on to two questions, viz, the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions, and the development of agriculture. He said there was no doubt that five millions a year might be cut from army expenditure and this amount be devoted to the two preceding questions.

General Scott referring to Sri Ram's remarks as to the omission to obtain army socks from the Cawnpore Woollen Mills said that the Government in the Military Supply Department was the largest buyer of indigenous goods and the reason socks locally made were discontinued was because the quality was bad and the sepoys who pay for them, themselves, constantly complained. The Hon. Member assured Sri Ram that if manufactured socks in India were as good and as cheap as those obtained from home, the Supply Dept. would then buy them. With regard to Mr. Gokhale's remarks General Scott said the great difficulty the Government found in founding factories for the manufacture of army goods was the difficulty in finding skilled workmen.

Mr. Hewett then made an extremely interesting and able speech on commercial subjects, commencing by stating that the general results in the Budget were very satisfactory from the point of view of the Council of the country. The value of trade for last year, being 6 per cent better than of previous year, was in turn 15 per cent over that of 1902-3. The most satisfactory feature of trade returns was that exports of cotton yarn, cotton goods and jute goods were higher than they have ever been. He condemned the policy of placing restrictions on the export of goods stuffs as one which would have fatal results. He then dealt with the question of reviving indigenous arts and manufactures whose decline had been mainly due to the conditions under which they are carried on, but said their revival to a stage of prosperity which they reached in their palmiest days would duly aid in a partial manner the industrial development of a country whose conditions have undergone a radical change. Government, however, were in full sympathy with those who tried to improve the present state of affairs, and he alluded to the lead of Madras in establishing a Government agency for

FOSTERING INDIAN INDUSTRIES,

Especially mentioning aluminium and chrome industries. The main line, however, of the prosperity of India must be productions and the development of its industries in accordance with scientific methods and experience of Europe. The diversion of a portion of the agricultural population to industrial pursuits had rapidly increased during the past decade. There was no lack of capital in India for immediate requirements. Indeed, in the last five years, India had absorbed 53 million pounds worth of precious metals. But capital was scattered and disorganised and largely employed in traditional methods and for unproductive purposes. The development of a business spirit among the people themselves was the first requirement necessary. The reproach that Government did not provide necessary opportunities for technical education was not new deserved.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram in his opinion seriously overstated the case in describing the labouring classes in such a state of chronic poverty. Demand for well paid labour was much in excess of the numbers ready to resort to it. Everywhere the cry was for more labourers. The avenues of employment were many. The difficulty of inducing people to enter them was immense. The division of a substantial proportion of the population from agricultural to industrial pursuit is still an ideal, but in it the salvation of the country must be.

Mr. Hewett then alluded to the establishment of the Tata iron and steel industry at Seni on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The Government had agreed to build a railway of 50 miles to Mourbhanj State to bring in the iron ore had arranged for a reduction of freight on the B. N. Railway, and had agreed to take for 10 years 20,000 tons of steel rails provided they were properly rolled and did not cost more than imported rails. He alluded to the recent Stores Resolution and said: It was the Government's intention to insist that whenever an article required by Government can be produced in India of same quality and price as an inported article, preference should be given to the localy produced article. Alluding to the vast growth of trade he stated that the value of goods passing through Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi had increased 37, 17, 75, and 152 per cent in the last decade, while the tonnage of vessels entering these ports had increased by 83, 40, 82 and 123 per cent respectively. Having touched on the

COMMERCIAL CONVENTIONS

with Japan and Balgaria and the Customs Imperial Service, Mr. Hewet said that if the postal revenue increased during the coming year in the same ratio as in the past, the Government hoped to be able next year to recommend to the Secretary of State that one tola should be carried for half an anna and 2 tolas for one anna. This would cost about 13 to 14 lakhs of rupees. He then paid a warm tribute to Sir Arthur Fanshawe who is retiring after 17 years' control of the Post Office. He would hold out no hope at the moment that the Telegraphic Companies would reduce the press rate from a shilling to eightpence a word to Europe. In dealing with the question of possible amalgamating of Postal and Telegraph Departments he said at present the organisation of the two Departments were entirely different and it would be absolutely impossible to amalgamate them without a radical change in the Telegraph Department. He much doubted if the head of Post Offices could do work in addition to his own duties and it was very doubtful if the amalgamation would be a measure of practical reform. An internal reorganisation of the Telegraph Office whereby the Director General would be relieved of a mass of details and be able to devote more time to the serious problems of administration was apparently attainable.

In reply to Mr. Apcar's remarks the Member for Commerce said the Government had allotted in the last five years no less than 12 crores for the purpose of increasing the rolling stock. The Government and the Railway Board would do all they could, but the process of increasing rolling stock must necessarily be more gradual than they could wish. He stated that in the last 20 years 3rd class passengers had increased from 70 to over 200 millions and the needs for improvement of their accommodation would continue to be pressed by Government. In conclusion Mr. Hewett dealt with the uniform classification of goods, and the simplification of Railway tariffs, the question of mining rates and the terms of the risk notes to be used on Indian railways.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson commenced with giving an interesting account of the present agricultural situation in the Punjab. 14 lakhs of rupees have been granted in suspension of revenue and another 10 are likely to be required. Arrangements have already been made to advance 4 lakhs in the United Provinces. 10 lakhs have been suspended or remitted and advances of 7 lakhs have been made. In the Native States liberal assistance had been given and the Bombay Government has remitted 65 lakhs or half the total advance, besides 30 lakhs of land revenue and 26 lakhs of takavi and advances of 20 lakhs for well and fodder, In all 18 British districts and 35 Native States, with a population of 16 millions, have 400,000 persons on relief. Land revenue had been very liberally suspended and at the moment the country was better prepared to meet famine than on any previous occasion. He feared that after the rabi harvest the numbers on relief would increase until the advent of the monsoon. He especially recognised the admirable spirit in which the Native Chiefs were discharging their obligation.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale's charges on the subject of relieving agricultural indebtedness, Sir Denzil said the task of generally relieving all agriculturists was beyond Government's powers. But by making takavi advances and establishing co-operative societies something had been done. Moreover Government had at the moment a scheme for instituting an experimental agricultural bank financed by private capital but based on a Government guarantee, which if successful would probably find imitators in other parts of India. In special cases Government always assisted whole classes of land owners, to wit, the Oudh Talukdars, Sind Zemindars and Bundelkund land holders. Touching on co-operative societies 439 rural and 26 urban societies with a capital of about 3 lakhs had already been formed, and it appeared people were likely to approve them. With regard to Agriculture and Veterinary Departments the lines sketched last year were being followed. The buildings at Pusa were progressing rapidly and the main Phipps laboratories together with the College should be opened in 1907. The whole of the expert staff have now been appointed.

After referring to Professor Gammie's Indian cottons, he said the question of extending jute cultivation was being seriously taken up in Bengal and Assam and experimental crops were being grown in other provinces. Sir Denzil then proceeded to pay a warm tribute to the great department pointing out that the revenue had risen from half a crore twenty years ago to 1 1/4 crores this year. During the year the Secretary of State had sanctioned proposals for the expansion and improved pay of the higher grades of the service and similar proposals were being considered in connection with the executive grades and, with the reorganisation of the Provincial service, it was proposed to raise the Forest School to the status of a College and to establish an institute of forest research which would place forestry on an equality with agriculture and veterinary science.

During the year Standard Time had been introduced in all the railways and telegraphs and accepted by the whole of India with the exception of Calcutta.

At the close of the speech Sir Denzil welcomed the appearance of the present programme for irrigation as formulated by the recent Commission. A great advance had been made and a policy now definitely laid down for a full generation. Already since the Commission's report 43 projects designed to irrigate 3 million acres had been sanctioned. Bengal would now be the subjection of careful examination, especially the channels of the great Ganges and Brahmaputra delta. 28 lakhs would probably be spent on the Madaripur Bhil route of which 11 had been expended, and the Tolly Nallah scheme and the Bhagirathi route were now under detailed examination. Chitagong had received 10 lakhs from Government towards its improvement and 8 1/2 lakhs had been given for dredging purposes.

Sir Arundel Arundel in replying to Mr. Gokhale said:—To give primary free education throughout India would cost over a crore of rupees. Sir Arundel said:—"This is the last occasion on which I shall have the honour of addressing this Council and I take this opportunity of saying that after an experience of 40 years I consider a great improvement has been brought about in the condition of the ryot and the labourer. Roads and railways have benefited him and the failure of the monsoon no longer means a widespread famine. And in reply to Mr. Sri Ram he said:—I consider that the statement that the labouring classes are hardly raised above starvation is entirely incorrect.

RUSTOM AND SOHRAB.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of the two songs from "Rustom and Sohrab" (by Mr. K. N. Kabraji) dedicated to The Right Honourable Lord Lamington. The following letter has been received from Sir Walter Lawrence, G. C. I. E., Chief of the Staff of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Camp India.

21st February, 1906.

Dear Mr. Kabraji,—I have handed to The Princess of Wales the bound volume of music which you were so good as to send, and am directed to express Her Royal Highness's best thanks for it with my best wishes for the recovery of your health.—I am, yours, sincerely.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

His Excellency the Governor has also graciously accepted a bound volume of the music from the Misses K. N. Kabraji.

LONDON LADIES' TRIO.

CONCERT AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Visitors to the Taj Mahal Hotel last night had a musical treat set before them by the London Ladies Trio. The three ladies who compose this admirable trio are Miss Henriette Murkens, Miss Agnes Whitehead and Miss Edith Merrylees, and they well rewarded those of them who know music when they hear it. Miss Murkens, if she cannot "make her violin speak," can certainly draw forth strains that charm the ear and sooth the troubled breast, and she knows how to render an obligato to Miss Whitehead's singing which adds sweetness to the song, but does not overwhelm it. It is not often the music-loving public of Bombay has an opportunity of listening to such melody as is made by Miss Edith Merrylees at the pianoforte; and the combined efforts of the three ladies serve to offer their patrons as excellent a programme of chamber music as one could wish to hear. The following were the items at last night's entertainment:—

PROGRAMME.

Aria for the G String ..... Bach Wilhelmy.
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

Nymphes et Sylvains ..... Bemberg.
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.

Ballade et Polonaise ..... Vieuxtemps.
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

Spinning Song from the Flying Dutchman ..... Wagner-Liszt.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod.
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.
(Violin Obligato Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.)

{ a Berceuse Slave ..... } Mlynarski.
{ b Mazurka ..... }
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

Wedding Day on Troldhaugen ..... Grieg.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

Song .....
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.

Hungarian Aira ..... Hauser.
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

Grande Valse in E ..... Moskowski.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

For all Eternity ..... Mascheroni.
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.
(Violin Obligato Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.)

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, the 31st March, 1906.

A Class Handicap Race, No 16—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Bunder, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W N W, off Butcher Island, and round Red Channel Buoy, north of Butcher Island leaving both to starboard, round Butcher Bunder, leaving it to starboard, and thence round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, finishing at Committee Vessel—Length of course 12 5 miles—Time limit, 3-15 p m.

B Class Handicap Race, No 16—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Bunder, leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island, leaving it to port round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel—Length of course 9½ miles—Time limit, 2-45 p m.

N.B.—If time cannot be reversed, the Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island, is still to be left to port. Time-limit 7-15 p m.

Tonnage and Small Boats Handicap Race, No 17 respectively followed by No 2—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port round P and O Steamer Buoy "B" off Cross Island, leaving it port round the Committee Vessel, round the Howard Buoy, round Mark Colaba with "H" Flag on South Tramp ship Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 8 miles. Time-limit 7-35 p.m.

The police statistics for January and February show that twenty-two murders, 240 burglaries, and 216 robberies were committed in Chicago during the months mentioned. Chicago's criminal record leads that of all American cities. In New York, which ranks second, there were eighteen murders, 600 burglaries, and 216 robberies in the same period.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A Marquis as Playwright.

PARIS IN THE SPRING.

THE CRISIS IN THE CHURCH LAW.

PARIS, MARCH 9.

SUNDAY is the numbering of people—that is to say the quinquennial census. The papers contained some novel features of interest. One of the questions demands the number of rooms occupied by the family; another asks: "How many stories are you from the ground?" The object, obviously, is to establish statistics as to the housing of the working classes. Another question has to do with physical infirmities. Are you blind or deaf or dumb?" insinuates the paper. The old religious question has dropped out. It is considered indelicate to pry into a man's faith. Perhaps it is a trick of the anti-Clericals, since the vast majority returned themselves as Catholic, though they might never put foot in church. But it was all so much advertisement for Rome, which would be the red-rag to the bulls of disbelief. Hence, I suppose, the suppression of the rubric. Paris is expected to rank as a three-million city. When once her walls are razed, giving space for streets and houses, she will threaten London in population.

The talk of the town is the new play at the Vaudeville, Le Bourgeon. For once in a way this typically Parisian theatre seems to have got a real success a grateful oasis after a desert of failure. Ever since Rejane took wing to other latitudes the Vaudeville has suffered an eclipse. Everybody will rejoice if it should prove that the beaux jours are coming back. It is curious to reflect that the author of Le Bourgeon, who treats difficult situations delicately, and often with nobility of sentiment, is none other than the man who wrote La Dame de Chez Maxim (The Lady from Maxim's), one of the most rollicking plays that ever was. Le Bourgeon is evidently M. Feydeau's maturer manner. A play that has an attraction for other reasons is Pour sa Patrie, which will be given to-morrow night, for the first time, at the Ambigu, the home of Parisian melodrama. Its author is that well-known society man, the Marquis Jean de Castellane, who, it is said, intended to play the leading role of Napoleon himself. Oddly enough, the actor who is cast for the part bears the closely resembling name of Castillan.

The plot of M. de Castellane's play is founded upon an episode in M. Frederic Masson's book, Napoleon et les Femmes. Therein, a Polish princess, married and virtuous, sacrifices herself to Napoleon to save her country. Other matters of theatrical interest concern a new play at the Gymnase, to succeed La Rafale, which has terminated its phenomenal run; and a piece by Alfred Capus and Descaves at the Gaite. I had some conversation with M. Coquelin aine the other day. He tells me that his presentation of Rostand's play, Chanticleer! which is a wonderful idyll of the barn-yard, is still months off. The actual literary labour upon it is not yet completed. The dresses will give great difficulty. M. Coquelin appears as a cock—the Gallic cock and he will be a fine rustling creature in feathers. I think the dresses will be very wonderful, from the point of view of colour, said the great comedian. I am mounting it with a view to a London season. Absolutely the latest gossip touches a piece founded upon the Gallay trial. Its title is the Mysteres de la Catarina. It is whispered that La Merelli will play a role herself—but the ways of reclame are manifold.

The reduction of the inland postage to ten centimes (or a penny) may have great effects in France. Notwithstanding that the Gaul is a loquacious person or, perhaps, because of it, he writes very little. The peasant never writes a letter, except to his son when he joins the regiment, and then his epistle, goes free. The lowered price may induce the countryman to write; otherwise, it will be the townaman who profits—the merchants and the trading bodies. This is a class that can afford the extra halfpenny, say, the objectors, so the community is taxed to the advantage of those who can pay for themselves. It is an argument, however, that hardly stands, view of the fact that France is almost the only European country which has a three-halfpenny inland tariff. Certainly one result of the change will be to increase the letter-carrying staff. If the letter drops to a penny, the postcard must come to a halfpenny, and a great increase in correspondence may be anticipated When are we to have the cross Channel postage for a penny? That is the next reform.

The smaller theatres of Paris are very often excellent fun and are beloved, as we all know, of Princes and Potentates. They grow every day in numbers. The latest additions are the Theatre Royal, in the Rue Royale and the Deux Marques in the heart of Montmartre. Quite one of the elders of the family is the Grand Guignol. I have just seen an excellent series of plays there. They might be call dramatic short stories. One is by that talented decadent, Jean Lorain. It presents a poet of the erotic order. His clothes are the flamboyant clothes of him who spins golden thread from a golden wheel. His conquests are uncounted amongst women. We see him surrounded by his devoted slaves. His very latest capture of a flirtering feminine beaut puts him into most excellent spirits. He is more soulful than ever. Presently she arrives. She is tall and beautiful and fresh of face—in singular contrast to the other women of the salon. She recites his verse to perfection. The other maitre is more than ever flattered—not so, however, when she begins to pass remarks. Your hair is dyed; she says to one, and Your cheeks are painted she tells another. They stand aghast. Yes, she adds, I am professor of beauty, and my address is——. Then she flies, and the ghosts disperse, to find her Beauty Institute.

Paris is feeling the influence of the spring. The air is the air of Nice or of Cairo. You have just the same sensation when you leave the sun and turn down a side street as you have when you cease basking upon the Promenade des Anglais and discover that there is still some winter in the wind that meets you elsewhere. The trees are showing a precocity that is remarkable. You can almost hear the sap rushing upwards. In some of the warmer avenues, near the Etoile, the precipitate chestnut has already broken bud. But there is no response as yet from the Jardin des Tuileries. I begin to suspect that tree that is regarded by all good Parisians as the harbinger of the spring. Its leaves should turn prematurely yellow with jealousy (according to the French associations of the colour) when it thinks of the performance of its West End rival. Another sign that spring is here is the open cab. The hooded Victoria has made its appearance upon the streets during the past two days, and, in keeping with this springlike spirit, is the straw hat of the Englishman, returned from Nice, who rides therein The flowers in the kiosks are especially magnificent. They give a brilliant note of colour in the grey vista of the street. There are great fragrant sprays of lilac white, and mauve; towering masses of snow-balls; roses yellow and roses red, golden-dropped laburnum, carnations that have a political significance in France, as well as their proper place in the language of flowers; deep-toned bunches of violets, as well as those of lighter hue—a delicious medley of pets's and of perfume, telling of the facinating South under whose kindly skies are gathered half the world of rank and fashion.

And the Bois at this moment speaks with extraordinary appeal. Here is Nature in its most delightful mood, working with its magic juices to turn gaunt-limbed woodland stretches into bowers of greenery, bowers of mystery, upon whose green carpet are spread the first flowered offerings of the spring. During these past few days it would seem as if all the town were transported thither. A great stream of carriages pours of an afternoon from the Concorde to the Etoile, and then, at right angles, along the splendid Avenue du Bois. Last Sunday, when the King sped in his auto to the great playing-ground of the Parisian, there was an array of vehicles and a muster of pedestrians in the ways of the Bois unexampled, I think, at this time of the year. In the spring the poet's fancy is proverbially active. It has more than ever reason to be active. Whatever the maker may have lacked in Plato's Republic, here, at least, he is welcomed with open arms. There is presently to be a sort of Postic Prix de Rome. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, the Minister for Fine Arts, promised as much in Parliament the other day. I know no particulars at present only that the Minister was most kindly in his appreciation of the efforts of the post-world. Increase and multiply he seemed to say. It is a dangerous encouragement, surely. But it is not absolutely certain that the poet will be sent to Rome; he will be sent somewhere, be given certain opportunities of travel. I see no reason why a poet should produce better effects in the Coliseum than by the Arc de Triomphe, on the Via Appia than on the pavements of the Palace Vendome. It depends, I take it, on the poet. Perhaps the best place to which to lead the poet is a railway station. There he should have inspiration.

This promise of a travelling bourse has undoubtedly sent a spring joy into the vernal heart of the poet. But if the Government takes him under its wing, he becomes officialised becomes the singer of official lyrics. Is that what the poet wants? I judge the race is becoming more practical. At a dinner of the Society of Poets, the other day, they spoke not merely of alexandrines, but of old-age pensions. Dear, dear, how very prosaic! But poets grow old like us padestrian folk who never mount Pegasus. And when they grow old, their poetic fancy does not always suffice to furnish the three meals a day which even a sweet singer wants to keep soul in body. And so La Cigale is going to her friend the ant to learn her prudence and her economy. Well, no doubt, that delightful and lighthearted creature will sing all the merrier during the long summer day, from the thought that something is being laid up against the dark winter. It is a spring topic, this provision for the poet, more in keeping with the hour than, say, Algeciras, which is rapidly becoming an unmitigated and un-springlike bore.

It is a most important moment in the history of the Church of France. There are daily consultations of a committee of bishops which is preparing the ground for a great meeting of the episcopacy on the 20th inst. At this meeting will be decided the future policy of French Catholics. It is supposed that by that time the Pope's views will have been definitely formulated; his Holiness will have stated whether it is to be peace or whether it is to be war whether the Faithful are to accept the law or to reject it. At this very moment the Council of State is studying the reglement d'administration, and when it is issued, in a few days, all the world will see whether the Government leans towards conciliation or a policy of irritation and suppression. From what I have been able to gather, the reglement will surprise by its moderation and its liberality. The great question of the moment is the lay society, or association cultuelle, upon which the sustenance, and, indeed, the very existence, of the Church, must depend. Now, it is well known that in many districts a sufficient number of persons cannot be gathered together to guarantee the expenses of the local fabric.

A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Major C. H. L. Meyer I. M. S., was charged at the instance of Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, with neglecting and failing to give information till the 13th instant regarding the existence of plague in a private dwelling, at No. 5 Murzban Road, Fort, notwithstanding that he had been regularly attending a patient suffering from plague from the 1st March. The accused appeared in person while the Hon'ble Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co, Solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Municipality.

Mr. Crawford said that the patient was attacked by plague on the 1st instant and that on the same day information was received by the Health Officer of the occurrence of plague in the adjoining house. On the 12th instant the Municipal Commissioner was informed of the case in question and it was only then for the first time that the Municipal authorities came to know about it. From enquiries it was found out that Major Meyer was treating the patient. The Health Officer Dr. J. A. Turner wrote on the 15th instant to Dr. Meyer who replied giving the necessary information and expressing his regret saying that the omission was due entirely to stress of work.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that his were generally consultation cases and the necessity of reporting cases seldom came in his line. He did not think he ought to have reported the case.

The explanation of Dr. Meyer was accepted by Mr. Crawford, but the accused was fined Rs. 30.

BHANDUP.

[illegible] THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am forced to bring myself to believe that the Government of India with all their Argus-eyed vigilance should not yet be roused to the grave responsibility, in a political point of view, of suffering the alien princes of India to hold landed property in the British territory intermingled to the Government of India's ruling which prohibits these high folks from making any such acquisition without previously obtaining the sanction of the Government of India. I agitated the matter four years ago, through the medium of your journal, whereupon I was interviewed by the then Collector of Thana. In the conversation that ensued, I was assured, inter alia, that a report as to the superior but injured right in the Bhandoop estate, an Inamdari land inalienably granted by the East India Company, and its subsequent unlawful possession, so to say by the Prince of Indore, would be submitted to the Government, and I believed, that would facilitate my efforts to re-establish my right as Inamdar. But to my great amazement, up to this day, no steps to my knowledge have been taken and the present Prince of Indore, thorough in possession, in the eye of law, "ut alunc" undisturbed and secure enjoys his usurped holding. Apropos, I am tempted to delineate the extensive land of the Bhandoop estate with its palm crowned hills, lovely dales and its adjacent beautiful Vehar lake, and I dare say it will interest very many of your readers who organise pleasure treps during the Easter holidays. The bungalows are large enough to accommodate companies on picnics. Time was, when the houses rung with the wassails of the merry visitors and long before the heaven kissed hills came to light, the Bhandoop estate was a favourite health resort of the elite of Bombay for its salubrious air and sweet spring waters containing ferruginous property. Ballads are yet sung by the native itinerant warblers in praise of its grandeur and convivinity of its past owners. Its sylvan retreat above the bank of the Vehar lake whose sweet and pellucid waters ripple to the music of the gently blowing zephyr inspired once a Reverend Father to invoke the muse in the strain "Heart and soul to gladness awake, When I think of Bhandoop near the bright Vehar lake.

I feel aggrieved to say that neither the above said ruling nor the Court of Wards Act recently passed help several of the poor Inamdars to regain their property without the heavy expenditure of a passage at arms at law. Illae illae labrymae.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPWALA.

THE Federal Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the alleged existence of a tobacco monopoly in Australia finds in a majority report that a Tobacco Combine does exist there, and recommends the taking over of the industry by the Commonwealth.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

IN the Bombay Municipal Council Hall, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the members of the Municipal Standing Committee, when Dr. K. E. Dalachanjee presided.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF GAS COKE.

The Commissioner in a letter regarding the supply of gas coke remarked :—I have the honour to state that for the purpose of obtaining the supply of gas coke required during 1906-1907, the only two firms in Bombay who stock it, viz: the Bombay Gas Company, Limited and Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., were asked to submit quotations and in reply to the communication only the former firm has sent in a quotation tendering the rate of Rs. 24 per ton. The rate quoted is the same as for the year 1905-06 and is a fair one and upon a view of all the circumstances the quotation of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, appears to me to be a favourable one. I therefore request the approval of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the Firm for the necessary supply without inviting tenders by public advertisement.

The necessary sanction asked for by the Commissioner was granted.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Board on Municipal grants for street improvements stated that the grant for 1905-1906 from Revenue was Rs. 1,00,000 the grants renewed figured Rs. 57,748. Expenditure came to Rs. 1,34,505, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,243. The grant for similar purposes from Loan Funds was Rs. 1,40,000 and Rs. 83,332 were as grants renewed. The expenditure ran up to a sum of Rs. 101,169, having a balance of Rs. 122,163 In the same letter the Commissioner further stated as follows :—"The probabilities are that the major portion of the balance now available in loan funds will be paid away within the next six months, but apart from this fact I think it inadvisable that I should increase the liabilities already incurred without obtaining a specific grant from the Corporation. The prices of land throughout the City have advanced to a very material extent due not so much to a rise in its intrinsic value as to the late realization by the people that the prices which have been paid in the past have been below the market value. Land which two years ago could be obtained for Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 per square yard now in certain localities fetches Rs. 70 and Rs. 80 and in some cases sea-backs which, had the opportunity arisen, might have been acquired for under Rs. 100 per square yard will on the basis of the acquisitions recently made have to be paid for at from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per square yard. With such inflation of prices the amount to be set aside for street improvement, if such improvement is to proceed, must be considerably enhanced. I have as desired by the Corporation made a representation to Government in regard to the financing of street improvements from Loan Funds. Pending the result of such application it seems to me necessary that the Corporation should vote further funds. The revenue liability is limited to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum The future liabilities from loan funds cannot be accurately gauged but I think that for the present a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 might be voted. I have the honour to request that the Standing Committee and the Corporation may be moved to place the required sum at my disposal from Surplus Loan and other Balances at the earliest possible opportunity.

After some discussion Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the matter be sent to the Corporation with the recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted. The proposition having been seconded the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment and it was seconded and which was subsequently adopted that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation, as a matter of urgent business, for their consideration and order.

TYPHOID FEVER AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In accordance with notice given, Dr. A. G. Viegas moved and it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee whether typhoid fever is abnormally present in the City, and if so, whether in the opinion of the Health Officer any reason can be assigned for it.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

DACOITY IN THE KANARA DISTRICT.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of appeals in the case of Gundya bin Rama and six others, who were convicted in February last by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Kanara, of dacoity (three counts against each) and were sentenced, four of them, who had previous convictions against them, to rigorous imprisonment for nine years each, two for six year each, and one for three years.

The accused were charged in three cases of dacoity, two committed on the 25th November last and one on the following day. All these crimes were said to have been done on the high road, two on the Haliyal-Yellapur road, and one on the road from Kumrolli to Barchi. The persons said to have been robbed were four rather poor Sidis, a forest contractor of good position and his servant, a Haliyal Mussalman tradesman and four men and a boy with him. All the roads in that part of the district were through thick forest, which came right up to the road side. The gang was said to have consisted of twelve men, who came over from the adjoining district of Belgaum. Two of them had escaped; one had been shot by the police; and one more was offered a pardon by the committing magistrate and had given evidence in the case. The first charge was supported by four eye-witnesses. They were surprised by dacoits, they said, about 7 or 8 a.m. on the 25th November. The gang came out of the forest on the road, threw stones at them, beat two men of the party with sticks, and robbed all of them of all they had, including clothes. They then took them into the forest out of sight of the road, and tied them to trees after blindfolding them. They were left there for some hours. Then the robbers went away after releasing one of the victims who, in turn, set free the others. The property stolen consisted chiefly of clothes and included a few small ornaments. Witnesses said that they clearly saw the faces of the robbers and were with them for some time before being blindfolded. The second charge was supported by witness Venkatrao and his servant Vasu, who was driving the cart in which Venkatrao sat. About 5 p.m. on the same day stones were thrown at the cart. Venkatrao turned and saw a band of robbers. Witnesses made an attempt to escape by driving fast. But they were caught, and the cart fell over. Both man were beaten. Venkatrao held by one of the accused had already been hurt by some stones, and an axe, fell on his thumb and caused a severe injury. The robbers then went over the contents of the cart, and took all they fancied. They then went away, leaving the witnesses to walk, for their cart had been overturned, and they were too much hurt to set it straight. The third dacoity was said to have been committed the next day, about ten miles further northwards about 4 p.m. Witness Dadabhoy and his five companions deposed that they were all in a cart except one who walked beside it. Ten or twelve men threw stones and attacked them armed with sticks and axes. The robbers were then proceeding to pull off the witnesses' clothes, when they were interrupted by the approach of two policemen, who came up somewhat noisily, fired a gun, and frightened the dacoits away. There was also the evidence of three men who said they were seized and tied to trees by a band of ten or twelve men just before the third dacoity and near the scene of it. Next came the depositions of police head constable Intru and sepoy others. They were of the party who discovered the gang of dacoits near the river at Talwal. They found them by spreading out and advancing in extended order through the forest. Intru, whom they saw first, was resisted and fired on the robbers One fell, and the the rest ran on into very thick forest and made good their escape. The wounded robber died there very soon. He was identified by several of the witnesses, who said he seemed to be the leader. Several other shots were fired by the police. It was said one of them hit accused No 3; and a buck shot pellet was extracted from his arm a few days later. The approver Govinda described the gang of dacoits to which he belonged and its progress from the north-west of Dharwar district into Kanara. He described the performance of the ceremonies which their caste rules required at the outset of such nefarious expeditions. The caste was one of those addicted to thieving; but they did not generally take life or use much violence. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships dismissed the appeals.

UNREST IN CHINA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Very little fresh news came to hand on Tuesday concerning the massacre at Nanchang other than is contained in the telegram from our correspondent at Kiukiang published in another column. The elder of Mr. and Mrs. Kingham's two children, who was at first reported only wounded, has succumbed to her injuries, bringing the total death roll up to nine, but all the rest have happily escaped, and the damage to property, heavy though it is, is not so great as the earliest telegrams seemed to indicate.

The astonishing and very unconvincing extact, which we print below, from what we are assured is a translation of an official report sent by Viceroy Chou Fu at Nanking to the Waiwupu, and by them transmitted to the French Minister and so to the French Consul-General at Shanghai, will scarcely carry public knowledge of the affair any further but is not without interest.

"On the 29th day of the first moon in the town of Nanchang itself, the Catholic missionary Lacruche had invited the sub-perfect Caiang to a dinner without ceremony, to discuss the religious matters of Taupou and an affair between Catholics and Protestants which had occured at Yukiang.

"On both sides there was discussion about these subjects. A knife and a pair of scissors were taken, and it was said that thedeath of the sub-prefect would at once settle the matter. The sub-prefect then took up the small knife on the table to commit suicide, but the pain prevented him from completely killing himself. He states that some one then enlarged the wound with two cuts with scissors, and these latter wounds are very serious. The sub-prefect is not able to speak to tell more at present, but when he regained consciousness he himself wrote these details."

The French cruiser Descrates left Shanghai on Tuesday for the Poyang Lake and U. S. gunboat Quiros for Nanchang.

The Shanghai Branch of the Merchants' Association of Kiangsi province upon receipt of the news from Nanchang about the fatal attack on district magistrate Chiang Chao-t'ang of the city by Catholic priests at once telegraphed Governor Hu Ting-kan of that province condemning the conduct of the priests in question as effecting the dignity of China, but on the other hand prayed his excellency to keek a strong hand over the populace of Nanchang and prevent them from seeking revenge on priests, thereby further complicating matters. A similar telegram was also sent to the Headquarters of the Association emphasising the necessity of preserving the peace in Nanchang. Unfortunately these pacefic counsels were insufficient to keep down the wrath of the people of Nanchang at the outrage on their father and mother official with the result as already published in these columns.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the Markers' Open Singles of to-day's Match.

Jehangir Merwanjee (Jodhpore)	15—15—15		
Chintaman Dass (Calcutta)	4—11—9	To be played off on Wed. 28th at 3-30 p.m.	
Manockjee Merwanjee (Bangalore)	8—18—15		
Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy (Mhow)	—15		
	15—14—6		To be played off on Sat. the 31st at 3-30 p.m.
	—8		
Kali Charan (Allahabad)	5—15—15		
Hormusjee Merwanjee (Bombay)	—15		
	17—8—10	To be played off on Thur. 22n at 3-30 p.m.	
M Baliah (Mysore)	—5		
	10—6—4		
Pudumjee Merwanjee (Poona)	15—15—15		

Draws for the Markers' Handicap Doubles.

Jamsetjee Merwanjee (Bombay)	— 2		
Chintaman Dass (Calcutta)		To be played off on Wed. 28th at 4 p.m.	
Padamjee Merwanjee (Poona)	—		
Kalee Charan (Allahabad)			To be played off on Fri. the 30th at 3-30 p.m.
Manockjee Merwanjee (Bangalore)	+ 1		
Hormusjee Merwanjee (Bombay)		To be played off on Thur. 29th at 4 p.m.	
Jehangir Merwanjee (Jodhpore)	Scratch		
M Baliah (Mysore)			

The following is the draw for the Mixed Double Handicap.

One Gentleman and One Marker.

vs.

One Gentleman and One Marker.

Capt J G Greig & Chintamandas (Calcutta)	— 4½	To be played off on Wed. 4-30 p.m.	
vs			
Mr C W Fosbery & Hormusjee (Bombay)	Scr		
Capt A F E Stiffe & Jehangir Jodhpore)	Scr	To be played off on Fri. at 4-30 p.m.	
vs			
Capt Healc & Kallahan (Allahabad)	Scr		
Major C H Baynes & Pudumji (Poona)	Scr	To be played off on Thrs. at 4-30 p.m.	
vs			
Mr P M D Sanderson & Manockji (Mhow)	Scr		
Mr [illegible]ir & Manockji (Bangalore)	Scr	A bye	

The Date will be fixed hereafter.

On the 1st April at 4 p.m. there will be a Match between the Winner of the Singles Tournament and Jamsetjee Merwanjee, the Champion of the World, the latter giving points to be fixed hereafter.

Season Ticket..... Rs. 10 each
Daily Ticket ..... " 2 "
Final Match ..... " 5 "

A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Hon.-Secy. Racquets.

THE WORLD'S COAL DEPOSITS.

THE well-known journal "Stahl und Eisen" has recently published some figures, since quoted by "Engineering," bearing upon this question. A more optimistic view is taken than is often the case. The outlook, more especially as far as Germany, is concerned, is considered quite reassuring, inasmuch as her deposits of coal are put down at 240,000,000,000 tons which, with the present consumption, will suffice for a couple of thousand years and, making allowance for an increasing demand, in any case it should last till the year 2000. That is quite far enough ahead for anyone to trouble himself about. The other European Powers, in the opinion of this authority, are in a much less favourable position. Thus the coal deposits of Great Britain and Ireland amount to only about half of those of Germany, or about 193,000,000,000 tons, and as, the annual consumption is twice as big as that of Germany, England may have exhausted her supplies as soon as in some 250 years. As regards the other countries, the coal deposits of Belgium are estimated to contain 23 milliards of tons of coal, those of France 19 milliards, those of Austria 17 milliards, and those of Russia about 40 milliard tons; the whole making an aggregate for Europe of about 700 milliards of tons of coal. The coal deposits of North America are estimated to contain nearly as much as those of Europe, or 681,000,000,000 tons; but even this gigantic figure is completely dwarfed by Asia's wealth of coal, as to which it is, at present, impossible to make an even approximate estimate. China more especially seems to possess inexhaustible supplies and a German scientist has put the coal deposits of the province of Shansi alone at 1,200,000,000,000 tons. Siberia and the island of Sakhalin also contain vast coal deposits; and altogether there would not seem to be any cause for alarm as to a universal coal famine.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is claimed for Sacco that his forty-five days' fast, which ended on Saturday last, has broken all records for feats of this character. It may be so, but there is a story of a professional starvationist named Jacques, challenger of Succio, having held out for sixty days; and there is the record of Granie, the murderer, who is said to have gone a like period in his French prison to avord execution. A good deal more informative as to human endurance is the experience of people who, like Andre Desrats, falling into a pit, survived a month's imprisonment without food, and that of miners and shipwrecked mariners who have had to submit to as hard condition in mine and open both. More mysterious, however, is the Indian Fakir, who allows himself to be immured in a sealed tomb, with his mouth and nostrils tightly closed to remain for a month in his living sepulchre, then to be brought forth and resuscitated. Trickery, probably, but wonderfully mystifying trickery.

Dr. Tanner lasted forty days on nothing but water; the Rev. Hughes Perry, of Utica, for forty-eight days; four men in an English mine went twenty-four days with as little sustenance; the agony of shipwrecked man has extended over nineteen days. There are other trials to which nature is submitted, these not less severe than abstention from food. Indian fanatics will spend their days and nights, winter and summer, with cold water running open them: with their limbs distorted into "impossible" positions will lie prone upon a rock until a mustard-seed, set in soil upon the lips, has grown in a plant. We had an instance in Wales the other day of a man deliberately allowing his feet to be cut off by a passing railway train, so need not be surprised at a story of Russian religious fanaticism. A peasant, reading the scriptures, determined that as his eye had offended him it must be plucked out. Next his right hand erred. He took an axe and cut off the limb, then walked eighteen miles to a hospital to be treated.

Are we to have any more walks this year? Somewhere in the world at this moment a man is walking so many miles per hour day and night, and making life a misery. It is curious how these crazes recur Thirty years ago this week an American ped. started at the Agricultural Hall to walk 500 miles in six consecutive days. After the first twenty-four hours he was twelve miles in hand; next day he dropped five miles of his advantage, but appeared to have a chance. This faded when, four days after the start, he was found to be six and a half miles on the wrong side of handicap. The effort told still more as the time lengthened, for another twenty-four hours saw him thirteen miles to the bad. With rare courage he kept at his monotonous task, and when the final day was entered walked briskly into his set fourteen miles. The pistol was fired just before midnight on the Saturday, and by that time the foolish but plucky fellow had just broken into his 450th miles. On a straight walk he might have established figures to worth remembering.

Parliament is long suffering. In spite of the revolutionary change in its personnel nothing, so far, has been said about the absurdly inadequate character of the accommodation for members. They have talked about payment of members, about franking of members letters, and about members claiming seats when they ought to be in bed, but not a word about the paramount difficulty—the difficulty that they are still asked to cram a cart, as it were, into a pint pot. Everybody seems afraid to face the fact that the present House of Commons is no longer suitable for the purpose required. The mother of Perliaments cannot seat its members nor pay them it permits members of the Press to be present only on sufferance, in spite of the fact that to do so is every day to commit a breach of privilege It keeps its lady visitors cooped up behind a grille. How different all this is from the Parliaments in other parts of the world, which are supposed to be flattering imitations of that at St. Stephen's

Perhaps the most interesting Parliament for purposes of comparison with our own is that of the United States. In that land, where millionaires grow wild, a thousand pounds a years is not much, but Mr. Ward, who is trying to make both ends meet on fifty stillings a week, would think himself passing rich on half that sum. That, however, is but is part of the American Senator's reward. He receives a very ample allowance for travelling expenses. This, to the man not over scrupulous is clear profit; for the railways will frank him free wherever he wishes to go. Then when he is the stationery allowance—£25 a year to pay for his stamps, with abundant writing materials at the House provided without money and without price. As for the Press gallery, it acknowledges the right of upwards of eight score papers to be represented. Nay, more, a man may be accompanied by his wife, by his daughter, or by other ladies!

The reference of Professor Cman the other day to the labour and money expended by the late Lord Acton in accumulating the vast library which was to have been devoted to the work which he was destined not to complete is capable of elaboration. His labours did not end with getting his books together. His correspondence in the matter must have been prodious. When the dead scholar's chambers were cleared out a pious admirer trudged miles to a marine store dealer's to buy up the sacks upon sacks of letters which Lord Acton had received. From scholars and statesmen in all parts of the world they had come—some very interesting; the majority merely answers to specific inquiries in regard to the great book which was to be written. One was a letter from Gladstone which Mr. Morley would probably have been glad to include in his biography. For in it there occurs a surprising phrase concerning Goldwin Smith. Discussing a review of Purcell's Life of Manning, he says Extremely able. I think, hostile to both (like Goldwin Smith), who hated both Disreli an me. That latter expression will probably surprise Mr. Goldwin Smith.

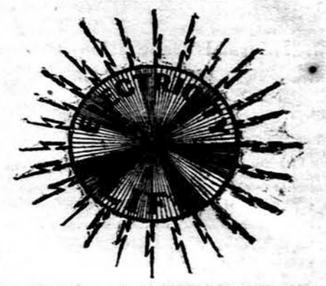
In this same latter there is a reference which is interesting a propose of the club discussions of the week. It has come to my knowledge, Gladstone wrote, that Watts withdrawal from the Athenæum—which was, I understand, his only luxury—is due altogether to the inconvenience of paying the subscription. Were I a member I would go to work in the matter and endeavour to bring about that the free life-membership of the club should be presented to him as a public benefactor. As it is, I can only commend the matter to your thought and care, and I cannot help doing it earnestly. If there must be money in the matter, I should be most happy to subscribe, and I should not mind laying the matter before ——(who is not a man of seven figures) in that case I only ask you to take the trouble of ascertaining how the land lies with the club Finally he begged Acton not to take any further part meaning, of course, that he was not to tax his own pocket in the matter.

With old-age pensions very much to the fore at present, there is a desire in certain quarters to take away from those that have to give to those that have not. Upon retired officials of the State, men who have worked hard for their not illiberal stipend to retire upon easy superannuation allowances, the voice of Labour is rasher "down." That being so gentlemen in a certain Government office which shall be nameless will do well to hide copies of a sportive epitaph which they wrote for a retiring, but some years ago: "In memory of ——, who departed this Official Life on the — of 18—. Scrupulous in the avoidance of every duty, he gracefully escaped the obligations of this transitory life. Regarding virtue as a thing beyond price, he was careful not to degrade it by practice. His mind was a storehouse of knowledge of which he had lost the key; and, in finally paying the debt of nature, he left to his sorrowing friends the consolation of meeting his other liabilities."

A real navvy lives a life sufficiently removed from that of other men to make his way of looking at things as fresh and interesting as that of a sailor. I travelled with one the other day (writes a correspondent of a home contemporary) who had left one job and was seeking another. He had no fear of joining the unemployed, however. I shall go to B——, he said, an, ask if he can put me on. He'll say, Where were you last? Tell him. Oh! how long? Seven week. Ah. Then he'll tell me to start, you know. They know yer; they know if yer any good to them or not.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given :—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN :—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS :

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:

"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors will obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan Trade Mark."

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure Juice of the Lime Fruit.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 26th March :—

Considered papers underlying Circular on letter from the Engineer, of the 24th January, forwarding an application from Gaoli Bhima Shiva for a 99 years lease at an annual rental of 5 8-4 annas per square yard for about 2,500 square yards of land vested in the Board being part of Item No. D in Schedule D of the Act on DeLisle Road opposite the Byculla Station on which to construct an upper-storied house and a stable to accommodate 150 animals. Read the minutes thereon. It was resolved: Resolution.—The application is rejected.

Considered papers underlying Circulars on letter from the Engineer, of the 20th January forwarding plans showing the buildings proposed to be erected on Plot No. 16, Cannaught Road Estate, and recommending that the plans be approved. Read the minutes thereon, having reference to the question of providing servants' quarters in connection with the building. After discussion it was resolved :

Resolution.—The Lessee should be required to provide a separate out-house containing one servants' room for each flat, and modified plans should be submitted accordingly. Meanwhile the main building may be commenced.

Considered papers underlying Circulars on letter from the Engineer, of the 15th February, forwarding a letter from Mr. A. C. Payne, Architect, asking permission, on behalf of Mr. J. H. J. Rustomji, Lessee of Plot No. 6, Wodehouse Road Estate, to add an additional storey to his bungalow and two storeys to the servants' quarters and for certain alterations incidental to these additions as shown on the plan forwarded therewith.

Resolution—Approved.

AMENDING THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following correspondence :—

(a) Letter dated the 23rd February from the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

I have the honour by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to forward to you herewith, for the information of the Board of City Improvement Trust, copy of Corporation Resolution dated the 8th February relative to the question of the proposals of the City Improvement Trust for amending the City Improvement Trust Act, and to state that the Corporation are strongly of opinion that such proposals for amendments in the City Improvement Trust Act should be publicly placed before the Corporation and the public for full discussion.

Corporation Resolution, dated the 8th February :—"I. That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain and report : (a) Whether it is true that the City Improvement Trust have forwarded to Government proposals for amendment of the City Improvement Trust Act, especially seeking amongst other things to make it compulsory on the Corporation to pay to the Trust a contribution of 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of buildings and lands in the City. (b) Whether the proposed amendments were discussed at meetings of the Board, and if so, whether the subject was entered in the minutes of Proceedings of the Board, and if not, why not. (c) If the subject was entered in the minutes, why it was not included in the excerpts supplied to the Corporation. (d) Whether the Proceedings of the Board with regard to such proposals for amendment were not of such a character as could be laid open to the public and the Corporation so that the public and the Corporation who are vitally interested in these matters might have an opportunity of considering and criticising them before Government dealt with them. (e) Whether these proposals have been forwarded to Government without being sent to the Corporation.

II. (a) That this Corporation are of opinion that is of the utmost importance that if any such proposals have been formulated by the Board and forwarded to Government they should be forthwith placed before the public and the Corporation who, they consider, are so vitally and directly interested in the operations of the Board that so far from such proposals and the reasons for them being treated as confidential, they should receive the widest publicity before Government proceed to deal with them. That the President be requested to send copies of this Resolution to the City Improvement Trust Board and Government respectively with a suitable letter. (b) Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, of the 25th February forwarding a copy of the above Corporation Resolution and asking to be furnished with the information therein sought for. Read the Chairman's note thereon, dated the 2nd March. The several points were discussed and the proposed replies to the Corporation Resolution in terms of the Chairman's minute were agreed to.

Mr. Wacha however remarked that he did not vote as he disagreed entirely with the Chairman's proposals.

It was then resolved :

Resolution.—The replies to the Corporation Resolution should be as follows :—(a) It is true that the Board have, from time to time, forwarded to Government proposals for amendment of the City Improvement Trust Act in various particulars, but as regards the Municipal contribution the Trustees have merely asked Government to amend Section 72 of the Act so as to render it free from obscurity and so that a precise method of calculating the contribution to be paid by the Corporation should be laid down. (b) Amendments, as suggested from time to time, were discussed at meetings of the Board which were open to the Press. No precise form for the amendment of Section 72 of the Act was ever discussed or even suggested. The subjects of discussion were entered in the minutes of Proceedings of the Board. (c) It is not considered expedient to communicate such matters to the public and the Corporation at an incomplete stage. Reference is however invited to Trustees' Resolution dated 25th August 1903, which was communicated to the Corporation. (d) The Board are of opinion that the proper time for the public and the Corporation to consider proposals of the nature of amendments to the Act is, when they have been (if ever) incorporated in a Bill with a view to persentation to the Legislative Council, and this must rest with Government. (e) Yes.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

Rain and snow have fallen on the North-West Himalayas and light local rain in Baluchistan. Some rain has occurred in Assam and east of the Central Provinces and the West Punjab. The chief amounts are : Sonemarg four inches, Srinagar one inch, Sibsagar, Morne, and Monimarg half an inch, and Dibrugar, Mulian and Seoni a quarter of an inch. Cherat also reports a light fall. Rain and snow are probable on the North West Himalayas, and thunder showers are likely in Assam and possible in the Central Provinces and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Bhavnagar Para, Indore, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpor, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Aurangabad, Bhuj and Cuddapah and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been rather strong at Ratnagiri, Bombay, Malegaon and Dwarka, and fresh to light in other places.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 8° to 14° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Agra, Rajkot and Jubbulpore; the minimum 7° in excess at Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Bellary and the lowest 60° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially Cloudy at Marmugao, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Tuticorin poly and Negapatam.

Rain.—Lushire and Colombo report a few drops.

Weather is fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE MOTORIST'S JOYS.

To 'see life steadily, and see it whole," was Matthew Arnold's ethical aspiration. That is how the motorist sees the land he traverses. His teacher is the road; a road is the most interesting and instructive thing on earth. It is the chain that binds a country together, it is the artery along which the life-blood of a people flows, it is the story of their past, the exhibition of their present, the presage of their future. It is the book of humanity with a picture and a story and a lesson on every page. The history of Rome is in her roads. Once know and love the road, and you can tolerate no other transit. Too fast? Read the wonderful poem W. E. Henley wrote after a friend's motor-car had revealed England to him :

Speed, and the range of God's skies,
Distances, changes, surprises :
Speed, and the hug of God's winds
Beautiful whimsical wonderful.

Read the whole of this "imperishable poem," as William Archer calls it (I had the privilege of giving it to the public), and never talk to me again of "going too fast to see anything." It is just because we go fast that we see everything.

From "The Flowing Road," by Henry Norman M. P. in the March "Scribner."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FAREWELL OF THE ROYAL VISITORS.

The "Indian Spectator" that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales bade farewell to the people of India, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Princess, in a characteristic speech. In a vast country, where little empires have flourished, and empires have fallen, where relics of a gorgeous civilisation exist side by side with primitive culture, where the eye might dwell one day on sparking snows covering majestic mountain peaks, and another day on smiling field fringing the rolling flood Royal visitors, who see what is most worth seeing, might feel as if they had been in a dreamland. It will be seen from the gracious words of farewell that while His Royal Highness remembers all classes of people who have greeted him, the longest and the most sympathetic shake of the hand is given to the poor peasant, wearing the livery of the sun and the fragmentary product of the hand-loom. We are sure that the thoughts of Their Royal Highnesses will constantly turn back to India, while here Prince and peasant, politician and purdan lady, will for many a long day remember the exalted personalities and their gracious conduct. The best wishes of the people of this country hover to-day round the masts of the Renown.

The Rast Gaftar remarks. With a heavy heart India bade god-speed to her illustrious guests on Monday last when their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess left the shores of Karachi amidst the good wishes and the sincere prayers of their subjects for their long life and prosperity. India will cherish for years to come tender reminiscences of the short stay during which the Royal couple have endeared themselves to all classes and creeds by their genuine sympathy and kindliness of heart and left an indelible impression on the nation by their affectionate regard for the country's welfare. On the other hand, the loyal and enthusiastic reception which was accorded to the Royal family in every part of this extensive domain of their Empire, the warm attachment and devotion which greeted them at every step and the sincere homage of the people would be a perpetual remainder to them of the sacred charge, which an all wise Providence has assigned to them as the rulers of a dependency seeming with millions of souls. Of the many speeches none was more touching and expressive of the feelings with which the Royal guests have received the tokens of gratitude bestowed upon them and the blessings which have been showered through the length and breadthy of the country, than the parting address which the Prince delivered at Karachi, before embarking for his return home. In few but simple words he bade farewell to the country and expressed his acknowledgments for the warm hospitality which had been extended to him and the Princess during the course of their tour.

PERSONAL KINDLINESS OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

The Indian Spectator observes : Many are the acts of personal kindness by which, Their Royal Highnesses have won the hearts of the people. A native trooper was thrown down from his horse in a review and the Prince, caused daily bulletins to be sent to him regarding his health. A native bicycle-rider in his retinue met with an accident, and the Prince stopped his motor car and made anxious inquiries about him. It seems that a member of a deputation was absent through illness, and the next day he received ample compensation in the form of a personal letter. The newspapers gave out that the boys of a certain school grumbled at the loss some of their the Christmas holidays in consequence of an arrangement for the reception of the Prince, and His Royal Highness at once asked for the modification of that part of the programme. He read in a newspaper that a Dallear lost his life in trying to assist a European officer, and he sent five hundred rupees for the widow and the family of the faithful comrade. Not only was His Royal Highness so gracious and kind, he was sometimes trustful to a degree, at which the wise men of the East shook their heads. It seems that his drive up the Khyber Pass, with no other escort than one composed of Afridis, was considered by many as a rash act, but His Royal Highness reposed a courageous trust in the loyalty of the people around and it was justified by the excellent impression produced. No less happy was the impression created by the Princess among the native ladies and children with whom she came in contact.

MOTORISTS BEWARE.

The "Rast Goftar" thus comments on a recent Police case : The summary penalty which has followed the conviction of a European motorist, prosecuted in the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kursondas Cnabildas will be a wholesome warning to the reckless drivers who have brought motor traffic into disrepute. The accused was found guilty of rash and negligent driving and causing grievous hurt to a native. After a long and careful inquiry, the charge was brought home to the accused and the sentence which has been passed is so exemplary as would strike terror into those who run their cars at break-neck pace regardless of safety of the pedestrians. The fine of Rs. 200 and the infliction of a day's simple imprisonm may be deemed as too drastic punishment, but it is none too severe in view of the excent, to which rash driving has become a fashion with the motorist, if the evil is not nipped in the bud, it is likely to take a more serious form, as especially the automobile is getting, every day, more popular and more widely used. The accused was further deprived of his license for the rest of its term, and we wish that the police would be more vigilant in dealing all cases of fast and negligent driving, and in witholding the licenses of all who are found guilty of like offence.

THE REAL STATE OF INDIA FINANCE

Says the Kaisir-i-Hind" While the State-managed currency of the Indian Government continues to hold sway, yielding yearly a fine surplus it goes without saying that it is in all affairs official and the official Press, both here and in England, and those who glibly but unthinkingly imbibe their superficial views, airily expressed, a fruitful theme to proclaim to the four-quarters of the globe the marvellous prodigies in Indian finance of that authority. But to those who take some pains to survey the wild tangled domain of that finance below the surface, the marvels so lustily proclaimed by the scribblists from year to year seem to be quite unintelligible because nonexistent. But who is unaware of the tricks of the nomdrum juggler? Finance and politics are no; without their juggleries. And we suppose the day will come when their tricks will reveal themselves and convince the credulous world of the annual make believes in Indian finance. To us it is sickening the stereotyped tale of the surplus which isannually retailed. If any thing it means that more monies are taken from the tax payer by the tax eater than necessary in order that the latter may have enough of administrative cakes and a under divers pleas which the former has no means to verify. Meanwhile the official chorister and their bibs sing their songs of congratulation. This year the intonations of "surplus" are somewhat less striking. All the same they are nothing but an unseen manner. And so long as the veil is adroitly cast on this unseen aspect of Indian finance, we do not expect ordinary folk to see the glaring defects of it with a clear vision. Expenditure meanwhile grows apace and tax-eaters eat their cake and want it too. This is the real of tale of Indian finance.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 29,

1 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 21st March 1906, is published for information—

No 412—Leave—Volunteers

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India for 7 months from 1st April 1906

Major T W Cuffe, A D C, Bombay Light Horse.

By Order
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut. & Actg. Adjt.
B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 29.

124—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of C C's A V Coy for Competition for the Bayley Coy Challenge shield to-morrow Friday the 30th instant.

125—The Commanding Officer is glad to be able to notify that the St John Ambulance shield presented for competition amongst Volunteers in India for ambulance work by H R H Prince of Wales has been won by a team from "D" Coy of this Corps under Cr Sergt Mackinnon.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Colaba, March 29.

Orders for Thursday the 29th instant.

DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the Day
Corpl H C R Pennington, next for duty Lieut C G Nomico.
Orderly Sergeant for the day
Sergt H Royal, next for duty Sergt E W Greaman.

PARADES MORNING.

No 1 Coy—7 a m Squad Drill under No 1 of Sub division and class firing.
No 2 Coy—7 a m Battery Drill at Colaba, North Fort.

PARADE EVENING.

No 1 Coy—6" B L Service Practice at 5-15 p.m.
Competition—Wheal and Guard Mounting.
The Competing Teams will be examined as fellows :—
No 2 Coy on Sunday the 1st proximo at 6 p.m.
No 1 Coy on Monday the 2nd proximo at 6 p.m.

A. STIFFE, Capt. R.A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE SERVANTS OF MAN.

I may be quite wrong, writes Horace Hutchinson, but it is my impression that the Chinese fishing cormorants at the Hippodrome are the first of their kind that have been on exhibition in England. At all events, I am sure that they have never before been with so many of the accessories that are essential to the sport in the land where it is indigenous—the chairman fisher, the raft (technically, I believe, "sampan"), and the long pole for fishing the birds out of the water and back into the boat when they have the fish in their gullet. The method of the business if it be worth while just noting the points of a performance that has been described often, is to place round the necks of these tame cormorants a ring which shall prevent them from swallowing the fish, though permitting it to enter the throat and be retained there. With this impediment to the satisfaction of their hunger, which does not seem to cause them inconvenience, round their necks they pursue the fish with a swiftness that is the first of the surprises of a surprising entertainment, and having caught it, they mount on the pole, which the fisherman thrusts under them in the water, with a ready obedience that is certainly only second in the list of surprises, are thus brought into the "sampan," and there, by a process of pressure on the neck which does not seem to be as uncomfortable to them as it looks, are made to disgorge the fish into a bucket. That is all; but there is really a good deal in it. It means, for one thing, that the bird, the flying creature, is so much swifter than the fish in the native element of the latter that the fish is overtaken directly; this in itself is very opposed to any natural expectation: and then the readiness with which the prey is surrendered also gives pause for thought. The remarkable thing is that the cormorant should care to continue to follow its natural instinct and pursue the fish when it finds that the food is at once taken from it by a means that can hardly be agreeable. Perhaps the explanation is in part that the birds are fed immediately after the performance, so that they are still able to regard their fishing as associated with the satisfaction of hunger, though less directly than in their natural free state. In any case, it is a version of the Tantalus story in its most extreme form—even more extreme than the familiar instance of the muzzled ferret which is content to follow up the rabbit in its burrow, although experience might have shown it that it is incapable, with its muzzled jaws, of gratifying its love of blood. A closer analogy is that of the hawk which has to yield its prey to the falconer at the moment that it has struck it down; or, again, the cheetah, or hunting leopard of the East, which consents, though it belongs to the race which we regard as fierce and bloodthirsty beyond others, to surrender the choice bits of the spoil to its human master.

All these are singular instances, and if only the brutes were capable of reasoning things out for themselves and had any sense of kinship or community of interests among themselves, they might well be thought to revolt against the servile treachery of those of their kind who thus consent to become the paid servants, as it were—paid by doles of meat, by caresses, and comfortable lodging—of man, the common enemy of them all. It is a thought that may strike one most often and forcibly when watching a dog baying a wounded stag. The stag, is such a fine creature, apparently so independant of the charity of man. It is true, of course, that the independence is apparent only, if we speak of the stag on the Highland hills. Apart from the fact that he is often fed with hay or with beans in the winter, it is certain that but for the protection afforded him by man's laws he would soon cease to exist in that habitat. But we may take the instance of the stag, or any other creature of its kind, in a habitat where he is wild and indigenous, where he really owes no debt at all to man's care there, too, if he be struck by a bullet the dog may overtake him in his wounded state—the very fact that the dog would be no match for his speed if he were unharmed seems to make his case only the more pathetic—and force him to turn to bay, keeping, cowardly, out of reach of his menacing horns, until the slowmoving, lumbering man can come up and deal the death-stroke with the infernal machine that he calls a rifle. It is hard to believe that the stag in his manifest fury and pain, is not upbraiding the hireling dog, the minister of man, for the treachery of aiding him to compass the death of a free beast that has never accepted a charity from man. The canine devotion to man which, we admire, and which giving us in the dog so precious a companion, as well as servant, appears almost like a revolt against the inherent justice of things—if such justice there be—at a moment like this. The stag appears by far the nobler animal of the two.

Yet even here the dog is no more than acting the part which nature has taught him. The stag and his kind are the natural prey of the canine kind, so that his advocate might plead for the dog that he is only accepting the aid of man to satisfy his natural desire, even as the man accepts his aid. Without the man he could, unaided, no more kill the stag than the man could overtake it, wounded though it is—and, of course, it is a true mercy that the wounded beast should be killed forthwith, rather than be left to lingering death. There is a case in the long series of treacherous acts done by the lower beasts under man's leadership that is far more flagrant—this is the case of the beast that insidiously uses the arts that man has taught it to compass the death or the captivity of those of its own kind, its own kindred. The tame elephants guiding the wild into the corral, placing the fetters about their feet, leading them into captivity at man's bidding, furnish the most striking illustration. No doubt their casuistical advocate may find a plea in their defence even here—as that captivity, with plenty of food ensured, is a life really preferable to that of the wild state in the jungle. It is a conceivable plea. Whether or no it be a just one is a further question which opens lines of argument, both pro and con, too long to follow; but, however that may be, it is not to be supposed that the great treacherous beast, caressing with his trunk the wild friend that he is inducing to enter the prison doors which never will be reopened, is bothering his thick but cunning head with any such considerations. He is serving his master as faithfully as he is faithlessly breaking all the bonds of natural sentiment. It is all very remarkable; a great tribute to man's over-lordship; and yet man himself, in his sentimental moments, may have a conscience-stricken feeling that it is not quite fair play on his elephantine fellows that he is demanding of "the great big beast that bears the castle on his back." Of course it is in sentimental moments only that he will have even a suggestion such as this, and, of course, he would be rightly called the very worst kind of fool if he were to allow himself to be influenced by it. There is no room for such delicacies of sentiment in dealing with the lower creatures of a world in which it is difficult to indulge much delicacy of sentiment even towards human fellow-beings. But the whole relationship is a singular one, if we come to consider it. When we do begin to consider we are disposed for a moment to think almost more highly of the brave ingratitude of our domestic cat which is still perfectly independent of us in its heart, though we give it the very best of our cream-jug, than of the fawning affection of the dog. It is but for a moment only that we do our best friend such injustice. One look of his trusting eyes in ours, one thrust of a wet nose into our hand, and we know where our true allegiance and affection are due.

CANADIAN COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

An experiment in education has been in vogue in Canada for the past two years. This system, which has consolidation for its basis, was commenced in a rich farming district in Nova Scotia with the town of Middleton as its centre. The experiment has thus far been very successful. At Middleton, where there had been formerly eight school sections, all are now closed and give their support to the central institution. By centralisation instruction has been specialised, and such departments as manual training, nature study, and domestic science introduced. There is a school garden and a kitchen department, which provides food for the noon-day meal. Vegetables grown in the garden are usual for this meal, which comprises a bowl of soup and bread and milk for each child, at a cost of 1 .2d. per head per meal. This is paid by the parents and meets the entire expense of providing the meals. From the outlying districts, in some cases from five to seven miles from the town, the children are brought to the schools in vans, twelve of which, each carrying twenty-four children are employed under trusted drivers. Similar schools are now in operation in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Since these schools owe their existence to the practical interest of Sir William Macdonald, who offered to defray the cost of the experiment for the first three years, they very rightly bear the name of Macdonald Consolidated Schools. It is proposed to have several hundred of these schools established throughout the Dominion.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

EARTH-EATING.

Some interesting investigations have recently been conducted by Mr. D. Hooper and Dr. H. H. Mann, the scientific officer of the Indian Tea Association, into the curious practice of earth-eating, and the results have been embodied in a paper which they have prepared for the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The habit is of wide prevalence, and has been noticed by various writers as existing in countries which differ so completely in social usages as Arabia, West Africa, South America, Barneo, Java, Tonkin, and Japan. But the subject has scarcely received the attention that it deserves, so that the researches of Mr. Hooper and Dr. Mann may be regarded as the first serious attempt to examine the custom with scientific throughness.

Their inquiries refer mainly to India, and were, in fact, prompted by Dr. Mann's discovery of the commonness of the craze among the coolies in the tea gardens of Assam. In India the practice is not only widespread but also of great antiquity. It is mentioned in the literature of the fifth century and in various periods down to the present day. No district can be pronounced free from the habit. In every part of India, with few exceptions, the existence of the custom has been definitely ascertained, and the supposed exceptions are doubtful. It is not confined to any section of society. It overrides caste; it finds victims among rich and poor; it transcends distinction of race. This universality is its characteristic in Bengal, in Assam, and in Delhi and its neighbourhood. Its one limitation seems to be that it is chiefly prevalent among women. But it is by no means confined to them. It is found also among young girls, and in some districts it is common among little children, whom their parents can with difficulty cure of the vice when once acquired. Among grown men the craving is comparatively rare.

The materials used by the earth-eater present a greater variety than was at one time supposed. It was thought that they restricted themselves to kaolin, or fuller's earth. But this is not the case. Many kinds of clay are employed, and the material is prepared in different shapes to suit the tastes of different localities. Thus in the bazaars of Calcutta the earth-eater's dainty is sold in thin shellshaped cakes called patkholas, of which a dozen can be bought for the India farthing. In Madras, the edible consists of white clay put up in square sticks four inches long. The Hooghly variety is a thin crinckled cake. Bombay prefers little round balls of partly burat clay which are black outside and white within. In Northern India drab-coloured shale is the fashion; elsewhere it is a greyish blue clay. Black earth, brown earth, chalk, charcoal, and ashes are all eaten, according to local usage. When a supply of the favourite form of earth is not available coolies will chew burnt bricks and broken pieces of pots.

The consumption of earth to satisfy a morbid craving must be distinguished from the use of earth and clay as food in time of scarcity. It is unfortunately a fact that sometimes must be reckoned as a regular famine food, and in some places still less agreeable expedients are resorted to for the purpose of staying hunger. In Travancore, for instance, men have been known to eat the earth of white ants' nests and to include the white ants themselves in the meal.

But earth-eating as a habit is a vice which is practised in secret, and of which the victim is usually a little ashamed. It is consequently not easy to get an explanation of the motives which induce the earth-eater to fall into the practice. It seems to be clear that in some cases the use of earth is for medicinal purposes, that in others it is due to the force of example, and that in yet other instances it is associated with certain diseases, either as cause or effect. Probably, however, the majority of the devotees of the vice are attracted to it by the pleasure which it gives them. Messrs. Hooper and Mann are able to cite a remarkable testimony to the fascination which the odour and taste of earth exercise upon the victims of the habit. Among the earth eaters of Madras was a graduate in arts, who confessed that the odour given out by parched earth when rain has fallen was to him delicious and made his mouth water. He suffered severely from the effects of his habit, and was the prey of anæmia, dyspepsia and headache. For days he would resist the temptation to eat, knowing the price which he would have to pay for indulgence; but after a time the temptation would become too strong, and he would yield.

The effects of earth-eating are anæmia, general debility, and dropsy. The victims acquire a strained, anxious look, and their powers of walking are impaired. There appears to be no cure except the difficult expedient of keeping the devotee from the earth, though an Assam planter is said to have checked the habit by exposing the detested earth-eater to the contempt of his fellows.

MILLIONAIRES "IN CAMP."

DIMOND MAGNATES DINE AS DIAMOND-SEEKERS.

As a return for the hospitality of Mr. Harry Barnato, the South Africa diamond magnate, who celebrated his home-coming a month ago by giving what is called a "freak" dinner, symbolical of Port Arthur during the siege, eleven Hatton Garden diamond-brokers entertained that gentleman at the New Gaiety Restaurant to a banquet, conceived and carried out on similar lines.

Nearly all the participants being millionaires and lovers of the fanciful, the affair was, from their point of view an unmitigated success. Mr. G. O. Noble, the manager of the restaurant, was entrusted with the staging of this freak dinner, and though he had but a few days in which to think out and execute the plan, he undoubtedly surpassed all previous efforts in a similar direction.

Inspired by the fact that each one of the twelve had personal experience of the digging in South Africa, he transformed the handsome Duke of Connaught's room into a faithful representation of a diamond seeker's camp in Kimberley. A huge tent was erected, its two up-right poles at either end surmounted by the Union Jack, and laid out in typical fashion.

PLANK TABLES AND TALLOW DIPS.

In the centre, ordinary plank tables allowing just sufficient accommodation were set up, and arranged on each side were common deal forms. Near stood a portable washing-stand, painted bright red and displaying the inscription : Please wash your hands before sitting down to eat. On the tables candlesticks such as are used in camp—that is, empty ginger-beer bottles containing tallow dips—gave a light that did not fail, in conjunction with a long tent lantern suspended from the beam. The floor was strewn with sand picked out with quartz boulders, and here and there lay pickaxes, spades, and other tools, and bags of gold-dust, thrown where the miners, on returning tired to camp, would throw them. At the entrance to the tent was chained a huge boar-hound, Prince, the property of Mr. R. Noble, the assistant manager. In the interior might also be seen the little mirror and comb and the map of England which every miner used to have in his tent, in a corner of the room stood a tripod supporting over a devil of live charcoal a cauldron containing the soup. The roast beef was cut as it hung from the tripod.

The hosts and their guest sat down at half past seven. As they entered the room a number of birds which had been kept hidden were let loose. They immediately flew chirruping into the branches of palms ferns and tropical plants which surrounded the tent.

WAITERS AS KAFFIRS.

To heighten the effect, two young Boers with rifles slung over their shoulders, performed sentry duty. The waiters had their faces blackened, and were dressed to represent Kaffirs. The menu of the dinner was as follows : Smoked salmon and relishes, clear turtle soup Dutoitspan, fillets of sole Wesselton river diggings, red mullet, compot of Griqualand West pigeons, sirloin of Jagersfontein beef, Krugers punch, roast Kimberley quails, salade De Beers Parisian asparagus, Earl Robert's surprise omelet, Lord Kitchener's baskets of fancy pastry, the fruits of peace.

The Earl Roberts's surprise omelet consisted of three great blocks of ice, carved to represent a Cape cart drawn by bullocks, which were wheeled in on a cart. The ice was covered with omelets, and could not be served out until the omelets had been eaten. The rolls were diamond-shaped, and the menus were printed in sand colour. The drinks included champagne at a guinea a bottle, hock from the demesne of Prince Metternich at 30s. a bottle, port at 25s. a bottle, and liqueur brandy fifty years old at 2s. a glass.

No toasts were drunk and no speeches made, and the diners dispressed at half-past eleven.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers throughout the World.

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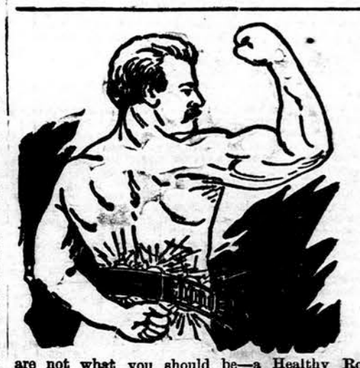

GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me? Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

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will restore the power you have lost; will check all unnatural drains and will give you back the old vigour of Youth. I have cured the worst cases of WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VITAL POWER, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONSTIPATION, VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, INSOMNIA, and LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, after all other means had failed. I can do the same for you.

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I want every sufferer to know that my consulting room is always at his or her disposal. I want you to call and see my wonderful Electric Body Battery. A free test will be given you. No charge is made for the advice and counsel of my specialist, consultation is free. If you cannot call, then write for my beautiful illustrated book describing my method of treatment and showing how my Battery is worn to cure the different ailments.

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
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UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

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NONE are so GOOD as
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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Marquis of Townshend, whose extraordinary and complicated position has given the world so much to wag its tongue about for the last few weeks, belongs to one of the oldest, most notable, and most distinguished families in England. Taking rise in the reign of Edward IV. in the lawyer Roger Townshend, members of the family are henceforth found prominent in politics and in war in every stirring epoch. The peerage was granted by Charles II. to Sir Horatio Townshend, Bart. And a Townshend made a brilliant name in the Army, in the reign of George II., leading the British troops into Quebec. Of a CharlesTownshend of later days both Macaulay and Burke spoke in praise of his brilliancy and cleverness.

The present Marquis succeeded to the title in 1899. He is nephew to the Duke of Fife. Lady Townshend was Miss Gladys Sutherst, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sutherst, and her marriage took place in 1905. She is a pretty woman, very fair, with large blue eyes, and a cloud of golden hair. Raynham Hall, the family place in Norfolk, is the scene of a well authenticated ghost story. The revenant is a Lady Dorothy, who lived in the eighteenth century. For some reason she was shut in an upper chamber, lost her senses, and died a hopeless lunatic. Ever since those days, her disembodied spirit is said to appear before the birth of a Townshend, or before the death of a member of the family; and this unquiet wraith was reported to have been seen on the day preceding the demise of the late Marquis.

Mr. Thomas Sutherst, father-in-law of the Marquis of Townshend, is in many ways a remarkable character. His father was a Cleveland ironmaster, who made a great effort to send his son to Cambridge, which, however, he left without getting a degree. Nothing daunted, he went to the Bar and in the frequent intervals between the coming of briefs took up the study of sociology. He was one of the originators of the Shop Hours Regulation Act, and many an overworked, underpaid shop assistant has had reason to thank him for a book which he wrote on "Overwork in Shops." He successfuly engineered the London Busmen's strike some years ago, and the Salvation Army has the highest possible opinion of his merits, for he fought its legal battles and secured it the right of meeting in public and processions, which at one time was in constant dispute. He is a handsome man still, and his daughter has inherited much of her beauty from him.

One of the very few peerage romances of recent days that was really romantic and inspiring has been closed for ever by the death of Lady Romilly. She survived her handsome soldier husband by some months, but those who knew her best know that her life ended when his did. Less than ten years ago Miss Violet Grey-Egerton was one of the prettiest, the most charming, and most popular girls in London Society. She was engaged to Mr. Ernest Cunard, a rich and an agreeable man—one of the very greatest magnates of his day, indeed. The wedding was to have been celebrated with the usual brilliant display but a day or two beforehand the world was startled by the announcement that Lord Romilly and Miss Violet Grey-Egerton had been married quietly. Then people remembered that the young couple had been engaged once upon a time, had quarrelled, and gone their different ways. An accidental meeting on the eve of the marriage to Mr. Cunard had revived old memories, and a secret bridal was arranged. Mr. Cunard outlived his disappointment, and is the proud possessor of a wholly delightful American wife. And the lovers who startled their world in 1897 are dead. They leave one son, a boy who will celebrate his seventh birthday this week as the saddest of orphans.

The Duke of Norfolk, premier Duke and Earl Marshal of England, figured the other day in the role of park-keeper in his own park at Arundel. Some eccentric individual riding in the park drew out a revolver and proceeded to fire the weapon in the air, at the same time jumping his horse over the seats in the park. A number of girls from the convent school of St. Wilfrid's were walking in the park, and were naturally alarmed. It happened that the Duke himself was close at hand, and he lost no time in getting the girls into the shelter of the Hilhorne Tower, a lodge in the grounds. Later, when the eccentric rider was remonstrated with, he explained that he was only trying to accustom his horse to stand fire, and meant no harm. He added that in America no one would think anything of such a proceeding. It was impressed on him that different views are entertained in this country, and he received some useful advice from the local police for his future guidance.

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, writes the following interesting letter relative to the early days of James Annand, M.P.: I have read your note on the late James Annand, M.P. for East Aberdeenshire, whose tragic death in the Strand only a few short days after his election filled not a few hearts with sorrow and also his brother's suggestive note of explanation rather than correction. It is curious to reflect on those early days and inspiring struggles, when he and I were more like devoted brothers than mere friends. It is true that I found him an apprentice blacksmith working the fore-hammer, and took him into the thorny, but fascinating, path of journalism; but the comfortable home of a stern and high minded father and a mother of rare sweetness and devotion was always near at hand. Old Mr. Annand did not like the idea of his son deserting the smithy for the newspaper office, and the parish church minister more than once condemned from the pulpit this dangerous step, more than hinting that there was something uncanny in coming into such close quarters with the printer's devil.

I will remember one notable incident. At the time (in the earliest sixties) I had as my guest in our first home—Eden Cottage, with its five or six rooms and its three-acre garden of wild roses, true, London pride and the like, all for five pounds per annum—a personage of enduring memory; it was Elihu Burrett, America's illustrious citizen and philanthropist, ever to be known as the Learned Blacksmith, who, though he could not read or write till manhood, then possessed an intimate knowledge of over thirty languages and dialects. One evening, after the day's hard toil, James Annand, apprentice-blacksmith looking upward came to our cottage to meet the other blacksmith, whose name and noble service in the causes of international peace and ocean penny postage were honoured throughout the civilised world. The meeting was full of pathos; the two touched hands with a tenderness and mutual admiration simple and impressively beautiful; a few delightful hours were spent, illuminated by the touch of a tender hand and the sound of a voice that is still. James Annand left late for a several hour's walk to his lowly home with a new inspiration to move on and—as he did, would have even more if spared for a few years—become of some service to humanity and a credit to his race; quietly and bravely he conquered all the difficulties, in the path.

Yes, although to the modern youths born with silver spoons—ours were made of horn—and living in the lap of luxury, our position relatively may seem to have been the poorest of the poor, but we had all we needed and many priceless privileges. In my school at Longhaven, not many miles from his educational establishment, both in the bleak parish of Cruden, he used to say that I was a "lucky chap." Instead of having to do the household duties there came to the school at least twice a day a fair-haired rosy-cheeked Scotch lassie, who made all tidy for a wage of threepence a week, which was considered handsome remuneration. Then, when I sold my three-fourths interest in the Observer—the first of some thirty newspapers, weekly and daily, at the launching of which I have taken a leading part—it was making about £500 a year, which had the purchasing power of at least double the amount, say, in London, and made us, in relation to most of those about us as they used to put it, very well-to-do. Moreover, I remember that every Sunday morning I walked several miles to the Free Church, which had as office-bearers two considerable landowners, and one or other always took the model dominie to mid-day dinner; whilst from earliest childhood I had visited at some seasons once a week, Slains Castle, standing on its rocky eminence overhanging the sea, to be entertained by the Countess of Erroll, one of the best of women, and long closely associated with Queen Victoria, who, by the way, when I first kissed her Royal hand had been reminded of the no able coincidence, it was thus, in the olden, golden days, that caste helped class in the old country without regard to social distinctions, and thus that many a lowly one was enabled to make the first step upward. I hope the time is not far distant when the instructive life-story of James Annand will be fully told as an illustration of what industry, intellect, and honourable ambition can achieve, and as an inspiring example to the humble youth of coming generations.

Sir J. Clifton Robinson will receive widespread congratulations on his very narrow happy escape from the nasty accident which occurred during the opening of the Kingston electric tramway last week. Clifton Robinson's work as a constructor of electric tramways is known in two Continents. It would be a sanguine person who would have predicted for the boy who was associated with George Francis Train's first Europ an tramway at Birkenhead in 1859 that he would be the Napoleon of electric tramway kings in three Islands in Train's own lifetime. Poor Train's own experiences were not very encouraging. He saw his trams torn up in places as widely different as London and Cork, and when young Robinson was twenty his former chief at Birkenhead was arrested in Ireland for debt after having been liberated as a suspected Fenian;

ON BEHALF OF THE OTTER.

LIKE the fox, writes a home contemporary, the otter is a much persecuted and often maligned animal; but unlike those of the fox, his sins are seldom overlooked, because otter-hunting is not so universally popular a sport as the chase of the fox. Time was when hunting the otter was a far more fashionable pastime than it is to-day, but the increase of the love of angling has changed all that, and in most parts of the country the otter is nowadays looked upon simply as a poacher on the fishery preserves of man. Therefore he is trapped and shot without mercy and his sport providing capabilities have in most districts been entirely forgotten.

It is rather a wonder, then, when one recollects that the fishing in nearly every stream in the kingdom is to some extent preserved, that the otter is still to be found here and there in appreciable numbers. The animal has some friends, of course, even among fishermen, but more particularly among those who hunt him. But there is no law to protect this species any more than the fox, and the otter of the present day owes his existence probably more to the fact that, because of centuries of persecution, he has developed a cunning which often saves him from the wiles of his one and only enemy—man.

The gamekeeper who he comes across the mangled remains of a pheasant in the woods, has no two opinions as to how the bird came by its death. That darned old fox again says he and so it may be. On the other hand may this bird not have been a wounded one, escaped from the guns when the covert was shot through a day or two ago, only to die unseen in that quiet corner underneath the bracken, and to lie there until the fox chanced to pass that way and put it out of its misery? But the keeper might think you rather silly if you were to suggest this thing, and, besides, you would be indirectly casting reflections upon his capabilities as a game-collector the day after the big shoot—one of the most important of his duties.

And so it is with the otter. The half-eaten trout, lying there mangled on the bank, tells but one story to the fishermen as he happens upon it on the way to his favourite pool. It is an otter that has done this deed of darkness, and cut off in its prime the speckled beauty that in another season would have sent the line whistling through the rings, and fought gamely for a couple of hours before you had him in your creel. It may be so; perhaps the otter did kill that fish, and leave his half-eaten carcase to tell the tale, but may not the fish have met its death by other means? There is, for instance, such a thing as river pollution, which sometimes kills the fish, and there are water-rats also which have been known before now to take dead fish out of the river, and sometimes, in the shallows, live ones too and devour them, or part of them, upon the bank.

But there, the dog has been given a bad name, and he will, whenever it be possible, be hanged, or crapped, or shot. Pity is it that if he must be removed he cannot be taken alive and put somewhere where he would be welcome. There must be many owners of enclosed waters who would be glad of a pair or two of otters, and there are Masters of Otterhounds, too, who would willingly buy a few to replenish the limited stock upon the streams they hunt. Mr. Courtenay Tracy, M. O. H. once reared, in his study of all places, a pair of young otters taken from the nest, and very engaging pets they were. The otter, tame or wild, is one of the most interesting of our native creatures, but because he has so few friends and so many enemies, he is rapidly becoming extinct in more than one quarter of the Kingdom.

A TRICK WITHOUT A TITLE.

What Mr. Maskelyne describes as a "very curious little problem" has been added to the entertainment at the St. George's Hall. So curious, indeed, it is, that it has puzzled Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant to give it a title, and accordingly they are offering a prize of £50 for the most appropriate name. The illusion is performed with the aid of a man, a box and an iron frame. The man is fastened to the frame, his neck, waist, arms and legs being bound by iron bars; and thus secured he is placed standing in the box. The box is then locked and suspended in midair. When after a few seconds it is opened, something extraordinary is seen to have happened; but what that something is we will not say, because it is wished to keep the end of the trick as a little surprise for future audiences. Certainly, it afforded Mr. Maskelyne's audience cause for wonder, and everyone regards it as very clever. There are also other novelties at St. George's Hall, including a humorous and musical entertainment by Mr. Barclay Gammon, and a new version of "The Discot Moth," in which, in addition to the trick that gives the sketch its title, two remarkable Indian tricks are presented. Mr. Devant's "Mental Magnetism" and Mystic Kettle, to say nothing of his other problems in magic remain amongst the most popular features of the entertainment.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th Mar. 1906, on 501·15 miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and other Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (sundries.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,60,000
Or per mile of Railway	270	436	8	714
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	12,63,427	23,78,017	31,020	39,78,464
Total for 11 weeks	14,05,427	25,98,017	35,020	43,38,464
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,146	2,69,184	23,903	4,20,233
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	534	47	834
Total to corresponding date do.	15,10,589	26,72,116	57,620	42,40,325

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 60,533
Increase to date ..... ,, 98 139

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Mar, 1906, on 17·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and other Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	200	..	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	..	35
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	4,816	2,837	45	7,698
Total for 11 weeks	5,216	3,037	45	8,298
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	441	284	1	726
Or mile of Rs. do.	26	16	..	42
Total to corresponding date do.	4,763	2,847	61	7,674

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 126
Increase to date ..... ,, 624

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

A proximate return of traffic for week ended 17th Mar. 1906 on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and other Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	15,000	.....	20,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	106	.....	142
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	49,008	2,92,715	755	3,42,568
Total for 11 weeks	54,008	3,07,715	755	3,62,638
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,079	22,554	54	28,987
Per mile of Ry. do.	43	162	.....	205
Total to corresponding date do.	55,702	2,60,317	1,525	3,17,544

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,987
Increase to date ..... ,, 45,024

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 27.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	90 3-8	=	— 1-16
3 do. Reduced	89 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3-4	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	93 7-16	=	+ 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 1-8	=	— 1-8
2 months hence	29 11-16	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York		=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 13 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20 48 3-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand		=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	=	do
3 months' Bank Bills	3 3-8	do	=	— 1-8
6 " "	3	do	=	— 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	=	unchanged
6 months' Fine Trade Bills	57-8	do	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 5-8	do	=	— 1-4
7 day market loans	3 7-8	do	=	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000 for South America

SUGAR—

Centrifugal granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 March, sellers quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers £80-10-0
Yellow metal 7 1-2

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gurzrat 43 3-4 + 1-4 A-M sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 42 A-M done

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 6 01—1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 20,000. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June
5·63 +6	5·84 +6	5·86 +6
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.
5·88 +6	5·89 +6	5·86 +6
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec.
5·67 +6	5·62 +3	5·61 +6

Receipts at U S Ports 29,000
Do. last year 41,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent 5,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·10	
Futures, month of March	11·01 + 8	a
Do do. July	11·12 + 2	

a First time mutilated Advanced owing to bull support an short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-8	
Futures, month of May	11·27 + 9	
Do. do. July	11·37 + 8	
Tone at close	quiet	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 28th March 1906:—

Cotton	13,675 bales.
Wheat	8,187 cwts.
Linseed	24,388 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,040 do
Singelly seed	4,775 do
Poppy seed	988 do
Groundnut	1,203 do
Castor seed	9,435 do
Rice	4,270 do
Myrabolams	10,339 do
Cottonseed	15,189 do
Mowra seed	24 do
Jingelly	2,060 do
Jowar	4,627 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 1,02,563
Ex s s Dongola, from Adelaide

BOMBAY, MARCH 28.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do. 6 do. do.	1s 4d
French Francs 3 do. do.	169 1-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	150
Shanghai 30 do	269
Japan 30 do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	99-9
1st Settlement, 30th March	99-9
2nd do 30th April	99-10

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 22nd March	7	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 22nd ,,	7	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 15th Jan.	8	do.	

SEEDS.

	Rs	a.	p
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	0	0
Forward May	8	5	6
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore April-May	6	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore do	7	4	0
Yellow Guzrat do	7	8	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	0	0
Forward April-May	8	2	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	24	8	6
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Bowree Khandeish	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	8	0
25 do. do	45	8	0
50 do. do	44	8	0
Black Kutnee	41	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi April-May	4	14	0
White Karachi ready	5	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	8,900 ,,

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·72 +1	5·83 +4	5·90 +4
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·92 +1	5·93 +4	5·90 +4
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·71 +4	5·66 +4	5·65 +4

COTTON.—The market is very steady with exporters and Mills enquiry for ready lots and a moderate turn over is reported.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	194	187	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	201	191	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	200	190	...	do.
Comrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 217	211	...	do.
Chandeish (M.-G.)	212	205	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	214	207	...	do.
Khandwa (M.-G.)	211	...		do
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	217	211	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	221	215	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	228	223	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	238	203	200	do.
Surat (M.-G.)	...	...	...	
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	223	217	...	do.
Muntis (M.-G.)	205	201	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	257	25th, May
Westerns	...	...	235	do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Mar. 1905, as compare With the statement of 24th March, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 13. Rs. a. p.	Mar. 20. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,40,00,000 0 0	1,40,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,62,91,364 13 10	1,53,43,829 12 11
Other Deposits, &c	11,90,76,6 12 0 5	12,53,98,277 11 4
Bank Post Bills, &c	7,18,055 6 10	10,14,354 10 0
Sundries	18,73,105 0 6	19,35,916 14 3
Rs.	17,19,59,881 5 7	17,77,42,379 0 6
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,33,65,932 0 0	1,45,45,538 0 0
Other authorised Investments	58,41,423 8 0	55,05,322 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	4,63 30,931 15 6	4,49,24,628 14 5
Accounts of Credit on do.	3,33 15,421 9 1	3,33 96,994 13 8
Bills discounted &c	2,81,32,315 3 4	2 74,07,759 15 7
Balances with other Banks	13,92,840 8 1	16,18,321 2 8
Bullions		
Dead Stock	18,76,773 13 2	18,32,686 12 8
Stamps	13,706 6 0	12,469 3 8
Sundries	6,73,421 13 9	7,05,031 0 8
	12,91,32,921 14 7	13,00,67,754 6 4
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,44,59,059 7 11	2,33 28,605 14 8
Do. at Branches	1,83,47,850 15 1	194,03,020 11 6
Rs.	17,19,59,831 5 7	17,77,43,279 0 6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	5,58,635	Decrease
Do. at Branches	3,88,901	do
Other Deposits	63,21,585	Increase
Post Bills	2,96,659	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	8,43,470	Increase
Loans	14,46,303	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	81,573	Increase
Mercantile Bills	10,85,414	do
Cash at Head Office	38,99,947	do
Cash at Branches	16,66,079	do

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Birkhale 2737 tons Captain H Jones, sailed yesterday for Port Natal in ballast.

THE steamer Glenfinlo, 2023 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee 993 tons Captain H Roberts sailed yesterday for the Persian gulf via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, 2285 tons Captain C F Mackintosh arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2322 tons, Captain C McFee sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and Lieut H N Calais as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain J Farqu harson sailed yesterday for Persean gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Mrs Reve and child 5 natives and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain H J Revill will sail to-day for the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Foyle, 2390 tons Captain F Johnson, will sail to-day for akyab, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 931 tons, Captain H Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 26th March via Kathiawar ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Hon Sir J Thomson, K C S I, Mr R A Lamb C I E Mr J M Holms C S I Lieut Col C G Parsons I A Mr G T Todhunter, I C S Mr K Gupta Capt Kane, Mr Boyes, Miss Mascarenhas and a number of deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Bombay, 2991 tons, Captain N McNeil, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Liverpool —Mr and Mrs Standen, Major and Mrs G F Cardew and infant, Mrs and 3 Misses Murray, Mr, Mrs and Miss Harwood, Mrs Bechler's child and Governess, Miss Cardew and Governess, two Misses Randall, Mrs Atkins and family Mr and Mrs J B Pyle, Mr Dilley, Mrs Miss and Master Robinson, Capt Berrington, Mrs R B and 2 Masters Harwood and infant, Miss Bland, Mr Shaw, and Mr Hampton. For London via Marseilles—Mr Selwyn, Mr Atkinson, Mrs and Miss Smith, Mrs Wigan and 2 Misses Wigan Browne, and Mr Dalsanahoy—For Marseilles—Mrs Gates and 2 children, Mr W K Green, Mr W Southall, Mr Bechler, Mrs Hopwood, and infant, Mrs Bechler and family.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Glenfruin s	Roberts n	Calcutta, Mar 15
	Clan Ranald s	Mackintosh	Glasgow, Feb 17
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	City of Bombay s	McNeil	Liverpool, &c
	Hoseinee s	Roberts	Persian Gulf
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, &c
	Newhera s	Farquharson	Persian Gulf
	Birkhall s	Jones	Porto Novo

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, Revill, for Persian Gulf
,, Foyle, Johnson, for Akyab

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nera, for Australia, via Colombo
,, Foyle, for Akyab

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
17	Clan Macleod	Glasgow
19	Ilinda	Bombay
20	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
20	Fulwell	London
24	Rabenfels	Antwerp
26	Goorkha	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Clan Macdougall, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 27th instant and is due here on the 3rd April before daybreak.

The same Co's Chartered steamer Aristea, left Trieste for Karachi with a cargo of sugar on the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Basquehem, from Trieste, arrived at Calcutta on the 27th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAR. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Francoma s—1000 cwt oil cakes Volkart Bros; 183 bales aloe fibre and hemp K Viram 2000 cwt cottonseed M Ratansi

Persia s—10 bales skins C Joosub; 190 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales hemp R Kerobe; 1 bale carpets Latham and Co; 48 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 67 bags gum Benjamin, &c D Vullebhoy and Co; 12 cwt gum P Joorji and Co; 4 bales hides and skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 12 bales hemp R A Willis 351 cwt marabolams Oomersey 15 cwt mother of pearl shells C G Dhalabhoy and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—14 bales druggists Latham and Co: 14 bundles mats F P Bhamgara; 3 bales carpets G P Stavrides and Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Persia s—3 bundles Carpets G P Stavrides and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Faucon-a s—10 bales cotton Bonjii and Co: 2001 cwts groundnuts A Blasobeck and Co; 9 bales wool clipping E Meiffre 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Titania s—110 bales cotton E Spooner and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Bombay s—650 cwt cottonseed and 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—600 cwt casterseed and 99 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels s—234 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 175 bales coloroffy J C Todiwalla 240 cwts myrabolams Edjee Gomersey 844 bales cottot Ralli Brother; 2 pots rose oil Bauer Krause

FOR FIUM.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Chattan s—610 cwt linseed A Biasch agd Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—18 bales silk waste H E Bode and Sons 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 24 1-2 tons teak scantling A Mckenzie and Sons; 25 bales cotton A Biasche h and Co

Trieste s—2009 cwt onions a Hajee Cosman Aba

Delhi s—35 cwt sharkfins H A Mohomed 225 cwt Sharkfins K N Meanee

Tientsin s—52 bales twist Tata and Co; 300 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales twist Gaddum and Co; 25 bales F F Campbell and Co; 200 cwt onions S Hamjee and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tient in s—250 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 25 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 1600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 155 bales twist Tata and Co; 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

Nera s—600 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Kalibia s—3334 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 190 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 254 bales coltan Tyo Mitsui Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA

Kalibia s—300 bales cottan The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR WELLINGTON.

Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) 221 215 ... do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ... 228 223 ... do.
Broach (M.-G.) ... ... 238 203 200 do.
Surat (M.-G.) ... ...
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ... ... 223 217 ... do.
Muntis (M.-G.) ... ... 205 201 ... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.) ... ... 257 25th, May
Westerns ... ... 235 do.

Nera s—30 hogsheads Indian Condimeats M Poonjeajee and sons

FOR MELBOURNE.

Nera s—5 cases isinglass Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 24 bales cotton G Macdonald and Co

FOR MOJI.

Kalibia s—224 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Kalbia s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HAIPHONG

Nera s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd March 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£17,833,333
2 Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 3rd March 1906 by Council Bills	£25,908,599
By Gold	Nil
3 Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£11,076,626

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 10th February, amounted to Rs 1,558, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 565. Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 10th February, were Rs. 9,156, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,698.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 10th February, amounted to Rs. 36,943 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 18,907. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th February, were Rs. 2,48,676, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,40,728.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 10th February amounted to Rs. 4,258 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 314. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th February, were Rs. 24,788 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 601.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic. Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRI

By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

C B

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESES,
HAMS & BACON—FRESH FORTNIGHTLY.

		Rs.	a.
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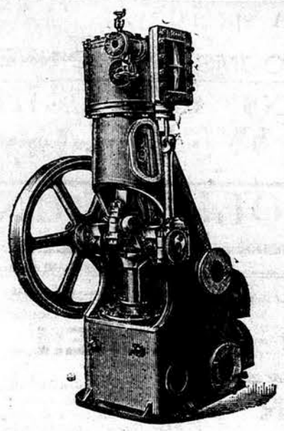

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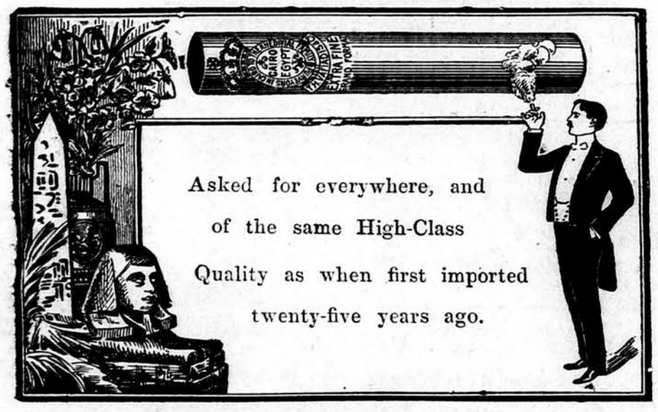

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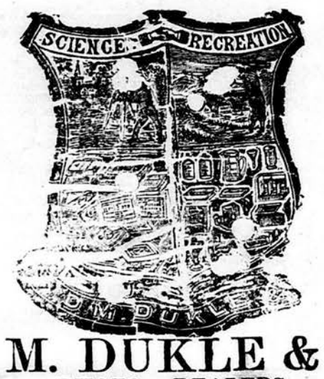

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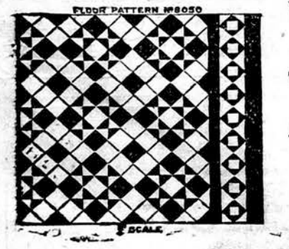

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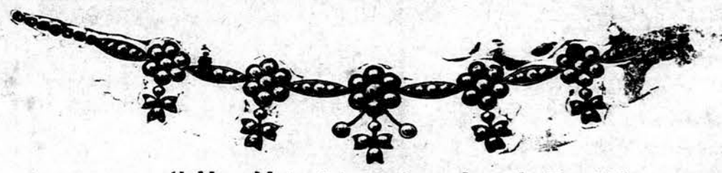

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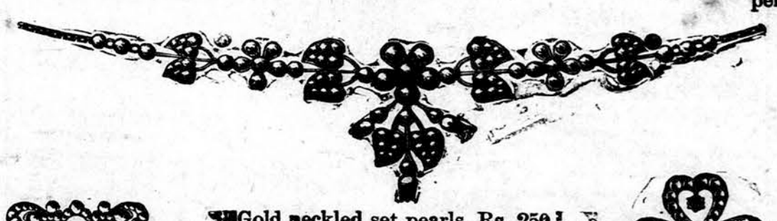

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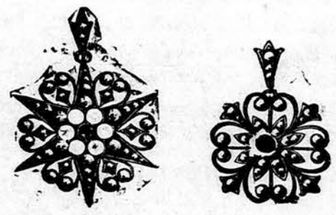

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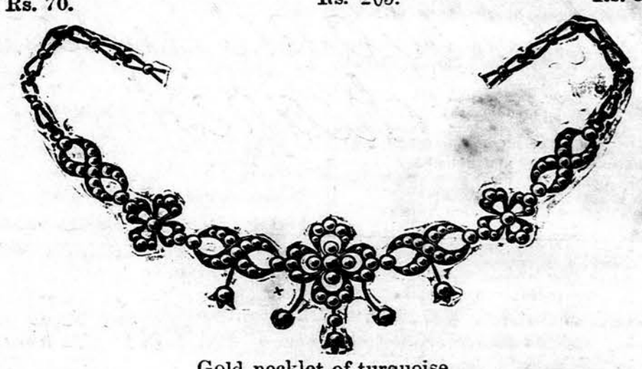

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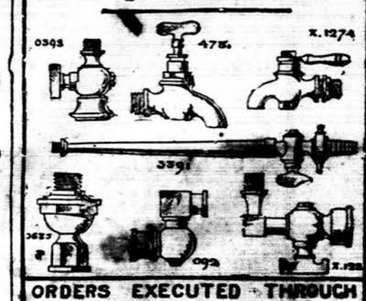

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